



CITY OF BRADFORD.

REPORT

ON THE

Public Health of the City

For 1909.

Bradford :

WM. BYLES AND SONS LTD., PRINTERS, PICCADILLY.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1909-10.

(Meet every other Wednesday at 5 p.m.)

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE LORD MAYOR

MR. COUNCILLOR H. T. PULLAN, Chairman

MR. COUNCILLOR E. J. SMITH, Deputy Chairman

MR. ALDERMAN PRIESTLEY

MR. ALDERMAN H. B. PRIESTMAN

MR. ALDERMAN C. L. ROBINSON

MR. COUNCILLOR BURKE

MR. COUNCILLOR LEACH

„ CAPSTICK

„ MOSER

„ COWLING

„ PALIN

„ DICKINSON

„ POLLITT

„ GELDARD

„ A. PRIESTMAN

„ HOLDEN

„ WALKER

„ HORSFALL

„ WILMAN

— „ LAZENBY

„ WILSON

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

(1) *Accounts and Purchasing Committee :—*

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE LORD MAYOR

ALDERMEN—PRIESTMAN and C. L. ROBINSON

COUNCILLORS CAPSTICK, PULLAN, SMITH and WILMAN

(2) *Hospitals, Semon Convalescents' Home, Mortuaries, and Infectious Diseases Committee :—*

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE LORD MAYOR

ALDERMEN — PRIESTLEY and H. B. PRIESTMAN

COUNCILLORS BURKE, CAPSTICK, COWLING, GELDARD, HOLDEN, LEACH

MOSER, PALIN, A. PRIESTMAN, PULLAN, SMITH,

WALKER and WILSON

(3) *Committee to deal with Public Urinals, Privy Accommodation, Common Lodging Houses, Smoke Nuisance, General Nuisances, Cow Sheds, Slaughter-houses, Cellar Dwellings, and with matters arising under the Shop Hours Act :—*

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ALDERMAN PRIESTLEY

COUNCILLORS DICKINSON, HOLDEN, HORSFALL, LAZENBY, POLLITT,

PULLAN, SMITH and WALKER

(4) *Housing Committee :—*

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE LORD MAYOR

COUNCILLORS BURKE, COWLING, DICKINSON, GELDARD, HORSFALL,

LAZENBY, LEACH, MOSER, PALIN, POLLITT, A. PRIESTMAN,

PULLAN, SMITH and WILMAN

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

W. ARNOLD EVANS, M.D., B.Sc.,	Medical Officer of Health
JAS. T. KITCHIN, M.D.,	Superintendent of the City Hospital, Leeds Road
F. W. EURICH, M.D.,	Bacteriologist
F. W. RICHARDSON, F.I.C.,	Public Analyst
FRANK WHITE, M.R.San.I.,	Chief Inspector of Nuisances
H. DRAKE,	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
W. H. T. BENTLEY,	Meat Inspector (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
H. RAISTRICK,	Assistant Meat Inspector (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
G. DRIVER,	Fish Inspector
J. J. WARRINGTON,	Food and Drugs Inspector (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
W. MARGERISON,	Inspector under the Shop Hours Act
	(Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
W. HARDY,	Assistant Inspector under the Shop Hours Act
	(Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
S. NICHOLSON,	Smoke Nuisance Inspector
C. PITTS, M.R.C.V.S.,	Cowsheds Inspector (Cert. Sanitary inst.)
J. W. WILKINSON,	Lodging House Inspector (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
H. SIMPSON,	Divisional Inspector of Nuisances
H. SPENCER,	„ „ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
F. HILEY,	„ „ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
W. ACKREL,	Sub-Inspector of Nuisances (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
L. CLAYTON,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
A. GARNER,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
F. GLEDSTONE,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
J. HANSON,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
E. G. HARDY,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
J. HORSFALL,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
J. MACKEE,	„ „
T. RIDLEY	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
T. SEWELL,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

- R. Y. WALTON, Sub-Inspector of Nuisances (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
 C. SUTCLIFFE, Disinfecting Officer
 L. J. BENTLEY, Assistant „
 C. LISLES, „ „
 A. HEMMS, Statistical Clerk
 J. E. SUTCLIFFE, Clerk (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
 J. P. GREENWOOD, Clerk
 J. A. RAISTRICK, Clerk (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
 J. W. MARLTON, Clerk
 J. LAMBERT, Junior Clerk
 S. B. OATES, Storekeeper (Disinfectants)
 Miss E. H. JONES, Sanitary Inspector (Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board of London; National Health Diploma)
 Miss M. H. HARTLAND, Assistant Sanitary Inspector (Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board of London; Bedford College Hygiene Diploma)
 Miss L. JOWETT, Inspector of Midwives (C.M.B., Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
 Miss M. M. URQUHART (Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board of London; National Health Diploma)
 Miss C. A. BOWMAN (C.M.B., Cert. of Royal Sanitary Institute)
 Miss M. G. SEED (C.M.B., Cert. of Royal Sanitary Institute; Sanitary Inspectors' Cert. of Victoria University, Manchester)
-

In addition to the above the Medical Officer of Health is assisted in the Inspection of New Buildings by the following officers under the Building Committee :—

- H. E. CRAVEN, Building Plans Inspector
 I. INGHAM, Assistant Building Inspector
 F. GLEDHILL, „ „ „
 J. PETTS, „ „ „

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APPENDICES.

I.—Annual Report of the City Analyst.

II.—Report of Health Committee on their Inspection of Sanatoriums for Phthisis.

III.—Local Government Board Statistical Tables ---

1. Birth and Death Rates.
2. Population, Births, and Deaths in Wards.
3. Notification of Infectious Disease.
4. Causes of, and Ages at, Death.
5. Infant Mortality.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Situation : Latitude 53°4' N.; Longitude 1°7' W.

Elevation : 251—1207 feet.

Area of City : 22,844 acres, or 35½ sq. miles.

Density of Population : 12·9 persons per acre.

Number of Inhabited Houses : 66,270 (July 15th, 1907).

Population : 279,767 (Census 1901).

293,983 (estimated to the middle of 1909).

Birth-rate : 18·73 per 1000.

Death-rate : Recorded, 14·31 per 1000.

Corrected (for age and sex), 15·86 per 1000.

Zymotic, 0·68 per 1000.

Phthisis, 1·09 per 1000.

Infantile Mortality, 115·67 per 1000 births.

Total Rainfall : 31·59 inches.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present my report on the Sanitary Condition of the City of Bradford for the year 1909.

Although it is now between nine and ten years since the Census of 1901 was taken, there does not appear to be any reason to suppose the estimate of the Registrar-General as to the population is seriously incorrect. The mortality rates are therefore based chiefly upon this estimate.

The total number of births registered during the year was 5507, equivalent to a birth-rate of 18·73 per 1000 of the population. This rate is the lowest yet recorded in Bradford and is 1·41 per 1000 lower than the rate of the previous year.

The number of deaths from all causes amounted to 4210, the recorded death-rate being 14·31 per 1000, an improvement of 1·06 per 1000 on the rate for 1908. The general death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 14·5 and that for the 76 great towns of the country 14·7 per 1000. In the municipal wards the death-rate varied from 9·89 in Allerton to 19·23 in the Exchange Ward. In the public Institutions of the City there were 860 deaths, or over 20 per cent. of the total.

The infant mortality rate, *i.e.*, the mortality amongst infants under twelve months of age, calculated per 1000 births, amounted to 116 per 1000. The corresponding rate in the whole of England and Wales, including the country districts, was 109. In the 76 great towns the rate was 118, and in England and Wales outside the towns the rate was 98 per 1000. The mortality of infants during the past year was the lowest yet recorded during any year, and although the comparatively cool short summer was undoubtedly a factor in lessening the number of deaths from epidemic diarrhœa and other digestive troubles, there can, I think, be no question but that the special work done by the staff of women inspectors, together with the assistance of the Early Notification of Births Act, has played a considerable part in the reduction of infant mortality. Much, however, remains to be done, and I think a more frequent inspection of the infants, together with sound advice repeatedly administered to the parents, would probably be beneficial. Perhaps assistance may be obtained in this direction from the Babies' Welcomes which are about to be established. Valuable information as to the incidence of infant mortality is given on Page 18 of the Report. The tabular statement here sets forth the infant mortality rate according to the rateable value of the houses in which the deaths occurred, and it is significant that in houses rated at £6 and under the mortality rate was 137, that in houses rated from £6 to £8 it was 110, in houses between £8 and £12 90, and in houses rated over £12 only 83 per 1000 births. In the

Municipal Wards the infant mortality rate varied from 62 in Eccleshill to 207 per 1000 births in the Exchange Ward.

The prevalence of infectious disease has been below normal, and it is satisfactory to note a large diminution in the number of cases of Enteric Fever, only 81 cases having come to my knowledge in comparison with 148 during the previous year.

In regard to the prevention of Pulmonary Tuberculosis a most important step has been taken by the Local Government Board in the issue of the Order described as "The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations," which came into operation on January 1st, 1909. The Regulations provide for Notification to the Medical Officer of Health of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis receiving medical assistance by the Poor Law Medical Officers, and also intimation by the Superintendents of Poor Law institutions of the destination, or intended destination, of any poor person suffering from Phthisis when he leaves such institutions. During the year over 900 such notifications have been received, and all the cases have been visited and assisted. Almost all the sufferers were in an advanced stage of the disease, and would undoubtedly be a source of infection to those amongst whom they live had they not received some intelligent advice as to the disposal of the infectious material coughed up from the lungs.

The efforts of the Food Inspectors to prevent the dissemination of Tuberculosis by infected milk have not been relaxed, and

during the year 23 samples of milk from suspected cows have been sent to the Medical Department of the Leeds University for experimental examination.

Attention has been given to the housing of the poor, and during the year I have made representations under Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act in reference to 53 insanitary dwellings, and I have certified 31 cellars or basements as unfit for habitation under the Bradford Gas and Improvement Act, 1871.

The Longlands Tenement dwellings have been completed, and every tenement in the five blocks is occupied, the total number of residents at the present time being 273.

Believe me, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ARNOLD EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND CAUSES OF DEATH.



POPULATION.

Over nine years having elapsed since the Census of 1901 was taken there is some doubt as to the correctness of the estimate of the population by the Registrar General. The calculation made by this official is based on the assumption that the rate of increase in population during the decade following a census will continue to be at the same rate as occurred during the ten years preceding. Many circumstances may interfere with such a rate of increase, such as the introduction of a new industry with a consequent influx of workpeople, or the decay of an old-established business due to modern methods of manufacture introduced elsewhere. The rate of increase in the population of Bradford, however, was only slightly above 5 per cent. during the intercensal period of 1891 and 1901, and it is only reasonable to suppose that this low rate of increase has been kept up. There has moreover been a local movement of population since 1901 owing to new districts having been opened out for building, and the two wards of Great Horton and Bradford Moor have received large additions to their population.

BIRTHS.

The number of births recorded during the fifty-two weeks ending January 1st, 1910, was 5507, consisting of 2787 males and 2720 females. Calculated on the estimated population the birth-rate for the year was therefore 18·73 per 1000, being a decrease of 1·41 upon the rate for the previous year. Locally the birth-rate varied from 14·79 in the Bolton Ward to 22·65 in Little Horton. The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 25·6, and for the seventy-six great towns of the country 25·7 per 1000 of the population. In 143 smaller towns it was 24·8 per 1000.

The birth-rate for Bradford, commencing with the year 1870, as contrasted with that of England and Wales, is shown on the diagram appended.

Illegitimate Births. — There were 278 births of illegitimate infants registered during 1909, being in the proportion of 50 per 1000 of the total births, the average proportion in the preceding 10 years having been 48 per 1000.

The mean birth-rates in Bradford, calculated upon the total population at the last three Censuses, were as under, which shows a decrease in the birth-rate of 43 per cent. since 1881 :—

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1909.
Bradford	33·0	28·7	23·0	18·73
England and Wales	34·0	30·7	28·6	25·6

Table showing Total Births, Illegitimate Births and Infant Mortality Rates for Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE TO TOTAL BIRTHS.	DEATHS UNDER 12 MONTHS.		PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER 12 MONTHS PER 1000 BIRTHS.		
	Total.	Illegitimate.		Total.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1907	5736	249	4·3 %	713	61	124	119	245
1908	5998	289	4·8 %	860	62	143	140	215
1909	5507	278	5·0 %	637	68	116	109	245

Population, Births and Birth-rates in Bradford for a series of years,
1881-1909.

BIRTHS.

YEAR.	Population.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000.	Infantile death-rate per 1,000 Births.
1881	184,037	6058	33·0	154
1882	191,868	6225	32·4	174
1883	199,214	5953	29·9	147
1884	201,347	6216	30·9	181
1885	203,504	6218	30·6	144
1886	205,684	6285	30·6	167
1887	207,887	6202	29·8	179
1888	210,113	6266	29·8	153
1889	212,364	6272	29·5	181
1890	214,634	6247	29·1	169
1891	216,808	6214	28·7	181
1892	217,805	5959	27·4	155
1893	219,008	6112	27·9	198
1894	220,218	5960	27·1	144
1895	221,435	5894	26·6	203
1896	222,658	5945	26·7	143
1897	223,895	5678	25·4	179
1898	225,133	5593	24·8	184
1899	226,373	5508	24·3	181
1900	*278,634	6720	24·1	141
1901	280,161	6461	23·06	168
†1902	281,770	6574	22·89	138
1903	283,412	6595	23·27	148
1904	285,089	6278	22·02	167
1905	286,799	6047	21·08	144
1906	288,544	5937	20·58	152
1907	290,323	5736	19·76	124
†1908	292,136	5998	20·14	143
1909	293,983	5507	18·73	116

* City extended. † 53 weeks

BIRTHS.

The total number of births for each Ward in each quarter of the year is shown in the Table appended:—

WARDS.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1909.
North	69	76	62	62	269
South	74	79	71	67	291
East	83	81	80	78	322
West	43	45	41	50	179
Listerhills	72	81	65	76	294
Great Horton	97	108	120	94	419
Little Horton	89	98	83	88	358
East Bowling	98	95	79	99	371
West Bowling	106	102	99	93	400
Exchange	12	18	15	13	58
Bradford Moor	95	134	125	116	470
Manningham... ..	102	139	118	102	461
Bolton	38	32	34	31	135
Heaton	62	103	67	70	302
Allerton... ..	50	37	41	45	173
Eccleshill	58	53	37	46	194
Idle	44	28	30	35	137
North Bierley (East)	57	52	62	50	221
North Bierley (West)	50	55	45	46	196
Thornton	23	37	23	24	107
Tong	35	42	37	36	150
CITY	1357	1495	1334	1321	5507

The Table appended shows the excess of Births over Deaths in each of the Wards, or what is known as the *Natural* Increase in the population :—

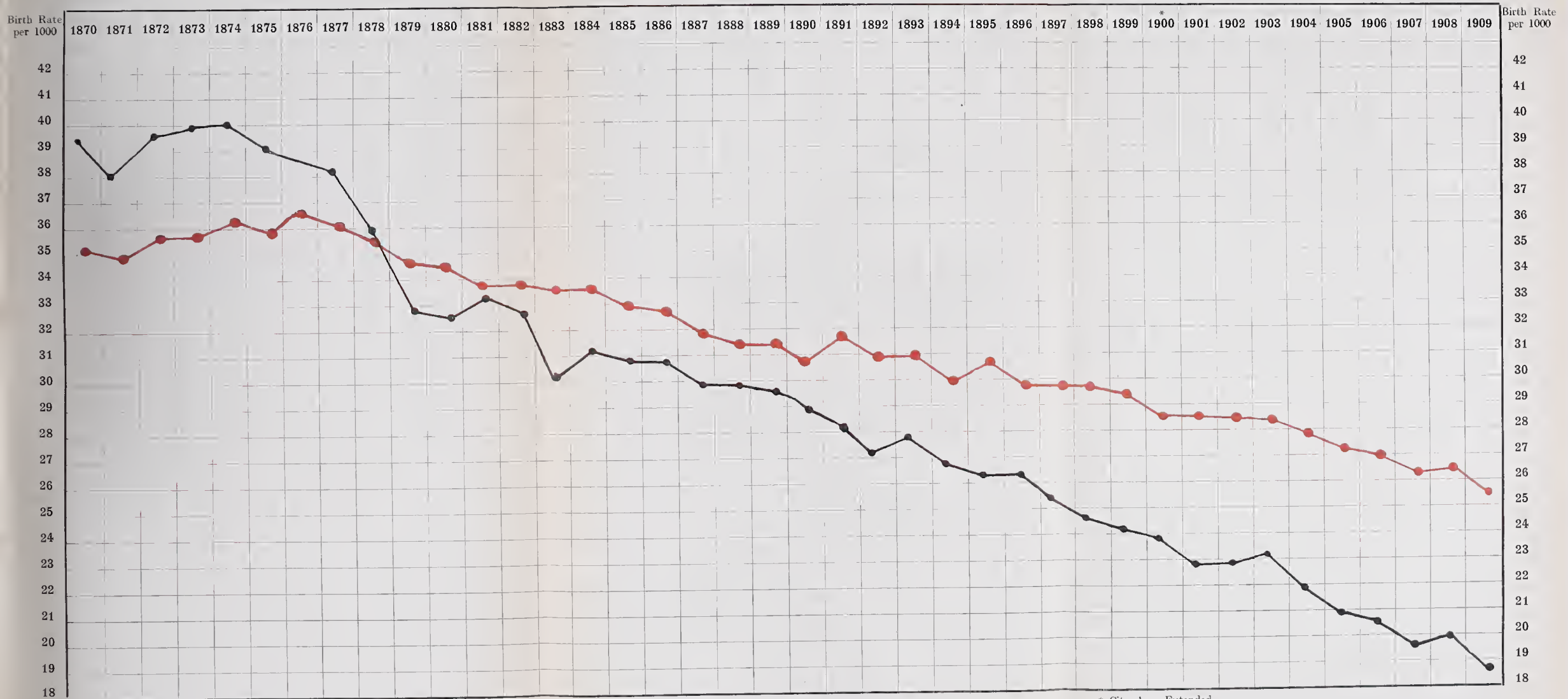
WARDS.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.
North	269	212	57	...
South	291	258	33	...
East	322	213	109	...
West	179	192	...	13
Listerhills	294	268	26	...
Great Horton	419	293	126	...
Little Horton	358	271	87	...
East Bowling	371	277	94	...
West Bowling	400	285	115	...
Exchange	58	75	...	17
Bradford Moor	470	324	146	...
Manningham	461	340	121	...
Bolton... ..	135	107	28	...
Heaton	302	218	84	...
Allerton	173	113	60	...
Eccleshill	194	120	74	...
Idle	137	95	42	...
North Bierley (East)	221	190	31	...
North Bierley (West)	196	136	60	...
Thornton	107	87	20	...
Tong	150	105	45	...
CITY	5,507	4,210	1,297	...

In the West Riding Lunatic Asylums outside the district there were 31 deaths of persons (out of 47) said to come from Bradford, their address not being known.

BIRTH RATE, 1870-1909.

The BLACK line denotes the Birth Rate of Bradford.

The RED line " " " England and Wales.



DEATHS.

The total number of deaths from all causes during 1909 was 4210, as compared with 4577 for the previous year. The annual death-rate per 1000 of the population was 14·31, that for England and Wales being 14·5 and for the seventy-six great towns of the country 14·7 per 1000. The distribution of the deaths according to Municipal Wards is indicated on page 25.

The table following gives the chief statistics for the Urban and Rural parts of England and Wales.

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1909.

*Annual Birth-rates, Death-rates and the Death-rates from the
Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.*

	Annual Rates per 1000 Living.			Infant Mortality— Annual Death- rate of Infants under 1 Year per 1000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.	
England and Wales	25·6	14·5	1·12	109
76 great towns	25·7	14·7	1·42	118
142 smaller towns... ..	24·8	13·9	1·08	111
England and Wales less the 218 towns ...	25·6	14·5	0·80	98

The number of deaths at various age periods in Bradford is shown below :

1909.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Number of Deaths at Age Periods	637	286	126	175	1739	1247

Total 4210

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The diseases which caused the largest number of deaths are indicated in the following table:—

	1908.	1909.	Increase or Decrease.
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	719	788	+ 69
Scarlet Fever	14	24	+ 10
Cancer	286	326	+ 40
Diarrhoea	227	35	— 192
Enteritis and Gastro-enteritis	19	26	+ 7
Atrophy and Debility	110	108	— 2
Old Age	243	221	— 22
Phthisis, and other Tuberculous Diseases	536	429	— 107
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	41	56	+ 15
Enteric Fever	29	17	— 12
Measles	72	24	— 48
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System	324	336	+ 12
Whooping Cough	56	44	— 12
Premature Birth	138	127	— 11
Heart Diseases	441	411	— 30

The figures in this table show an enormous diminution in the mortality from Diarrhoea, due in large measure to climatic conditions. A satisfactory feature is the comparatively small mortality from Tuberculous diseases, the total decrease of 107 deaths being due chiefly to a diminution of 81 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Population, Deaths and Death Rates per 1000 in some of the chief towns.

TOWNS.	Population Estimated to middle of 1909.	No. of Deaths.	Annual Rate to 1000 of Population.
London	4,833,938	67,362	14·0
Croydon	161,078	1,880	11·7
East Ham	149,575	1,471	9·9
West Ham	321,767	4,504	14·0
Brighton	130,926	1,994	15·3
Portsmouth	214,726	3,045	14·2
Southampton	124,667	1,660	13·4
Norwich	124,136	1,717	13·9
Plymouth	124,180	1,799	14·5
Bristol	377,642	4,785	12·7
Birmingham	563,629	8,667	15·4
Leicester	244,155	3,139	12·9
Nottingham	263,443	4,277	16·3
Derby	129,411	1,724	13·4
Birkenhead	121,123	1,926	15·9
Liverpool	760,357	14,436	19·0
Bolton	187,824	2,832	15·1
Manchester	655,435	11,710	17·9
Salford	241,950	4,342	18·0
Oldham	143,301	2,727	19·1
Burnley	106,267	1,704	16·1
Blackburn	136,959	2,222	16·3
Preston	118,519	1,871	15·8
Huddersfield	94,739	1,540	16·3
Halifax	111,911	1,547	13·9
BRADFORD	293,983	4,210	14·3
Leeds	483,012	6,784	14·1
Sheffield	470,958	7,077	15·1
York	87,004	859	11·4
Hull	275,552	4,106	14·9
Middlesbrough	105,255	2,004	19·1
Sunderland	159,378	2,693	16·9
South Shields	117,627	1,774	15·1
Newcastle-on-Tyne	281,584	4,166	14·8
Cardiff	195,303	2,558	13·1
Rhondda	135,894	2,214	16·3
Merthyr Tydvil	78,365	1,383	17·7
Swansea	98,308	1,902	19·4
Edinburgh	353,366	5,426	15·3
Glasgow	872,021	15,243	17·5
Dublin	398,356	8,319	20·9
Belfast	386,576	7,028	18·2

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The deaths which occurred in Public Institutions during the year 1909 are classified thus:—

			Males.	Females.	Total deaths.
Union Hospital			263	231	494
Royal Infirmary			127	99	226
Leeds Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases			24	22	46
The Children's Hospital			34	29	63
St. Catherine's Home			—	21	21
Bierley Hall Hospital for Infectious Diseases			—	—	—
Eye and Ear Infirmary... ..			8	2	10
Thornton Joint Hospital... ..			—	—	—
			—	—	—
TOTAL			456	404	860
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

It will thus be seen that 20 per cent. of the total deaths in the City occurred in Public Institutions.

The population of the Wards estimated to the middle of 1909 and the death-rates in Wards are given in the following table, viz. :—

WARDS.						Population.	Death-rate per 1000.
North	...	...	...	...	...	13,104	16·18
South	...	...	...	...	...	15,308	16·85
East	...	...	...	...	...	17,631	12·08
West	...	...	...	...	...	11,816	16·25
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	17,644	15·19
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	...	21,551	13·60
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	...	15,806	17·15
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	18,654	14·85
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	21,174	13·46
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	19·23
Bradford Moor	...	...	...	...	...	21,264	15·24
Manningham	...	...	...	...	...	24,290	14·00
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	9,128	11·72
Heaton	...	...	...	...	...	17,715	12·31
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	11,429	9·89
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	...	9,243	12·98
Idle	...	...	...	...	...	7,838	12·12
North Bierley East	...	...	...	...	...	12,182	15·60
North Bierley West	...	...	...	...	...	10,881	12·50
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	5,743	15·15
Tong..	...	...	...	...	...	7,682	13·67
CITY	...	...	...	...	...	293,983	14·32

The estimated death-rate varies between 9·89 in the Allerton Ward and 19·23 in the Exchange Ward.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The mortality amongst children under twelve months of age calculated on the number of births during the year was 116 per 1000.

In the whole of England and Wales the infantile mortality rate was 109 per 1000 births; in the seventy-six large towns it was 118; in 143 smaller towns it was 111; and in England and Wales less 218 towns it was 98.

The affections most destructive to infant life during the past year were atrophy and debility, premature birth, lung diseases and convulsions.

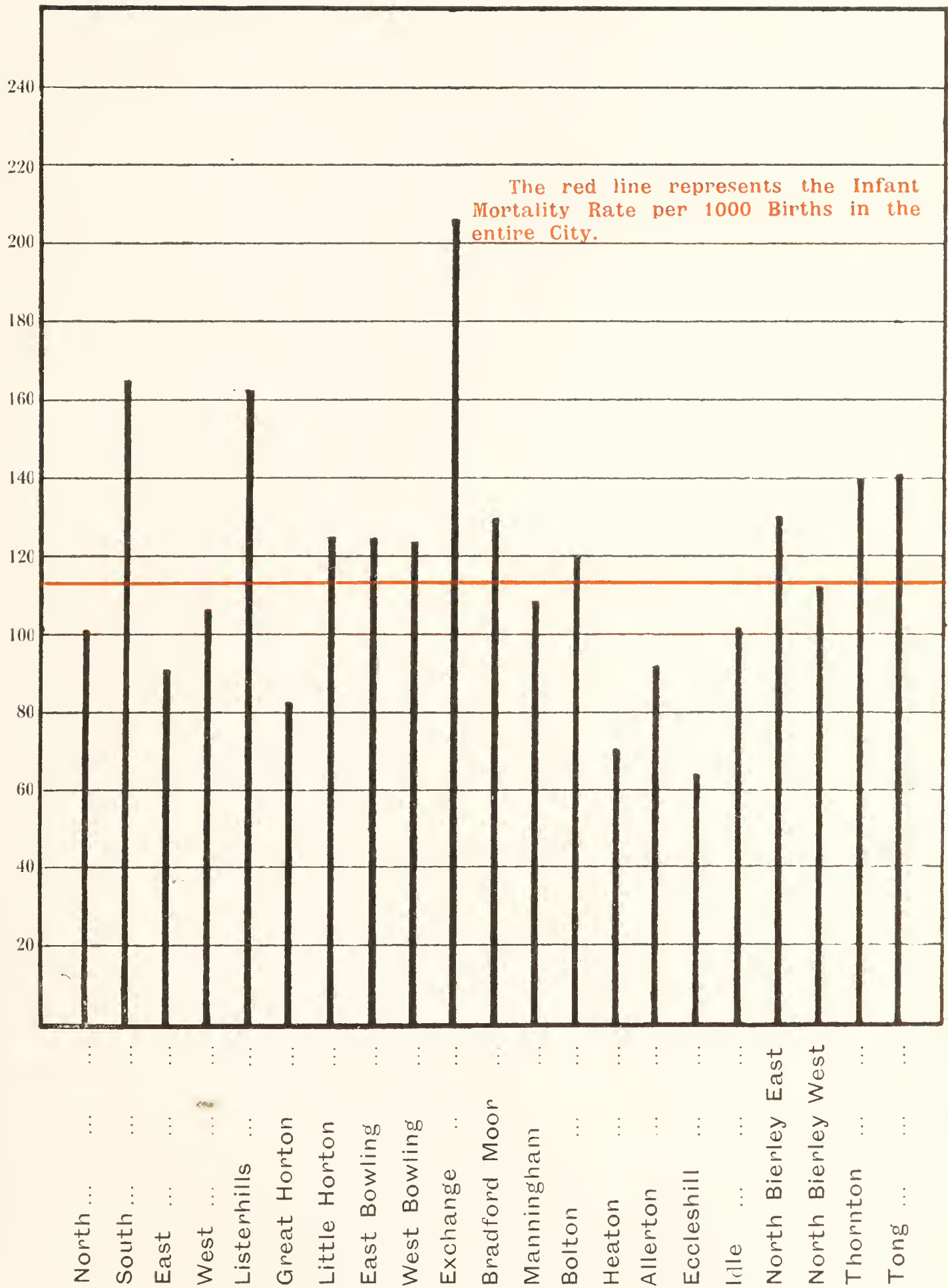
Rates of Mortality of Children under 1 year of age, from Chief Infantile Diseases, per 1000 Births occurring during the years 1905—1909.

	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.
From all Causes .	873	144	903	152	713	124	860	143	637	116
Lung Diseases ...	149	25	99	17	148	26	108	18	94	17
Convulsions ...	64	11	92	16	66	12	55	9	63	11
Atrophy and Debility ...	98	16	128	22	136	24	147	25	96	17
Premature Birth.	158	26	142	24	117	20	138	23	127	23
Diarrhoea	118	20	177	30	51	10	162	27	22	4
Whooping Cough	49	8	20	3	33	6	24	4	20	4
Tuberculous Disease ...	27	4	28	5	26	5	38	6	28	5
Measles	5	1	33	6	14	2	19	3	5	1

The infant mortality rate is the lowest recorded in Bradford, and compares very favourably with a rate of 143 per 1000 for the year 1908. Although the cold summer was to a large extent responsible for the comparatively small mortality from diarrhoeal diseases the continuous decline in infant mortality as depicted in the diagram is undoubtedly due to the sustained efforts directed to it by the Health Department during the past 10 years.

CITY OF BRADFORD.

Comparative Statement of the Infant Mortality per 1000 births in the Municipal Wards, 1909.

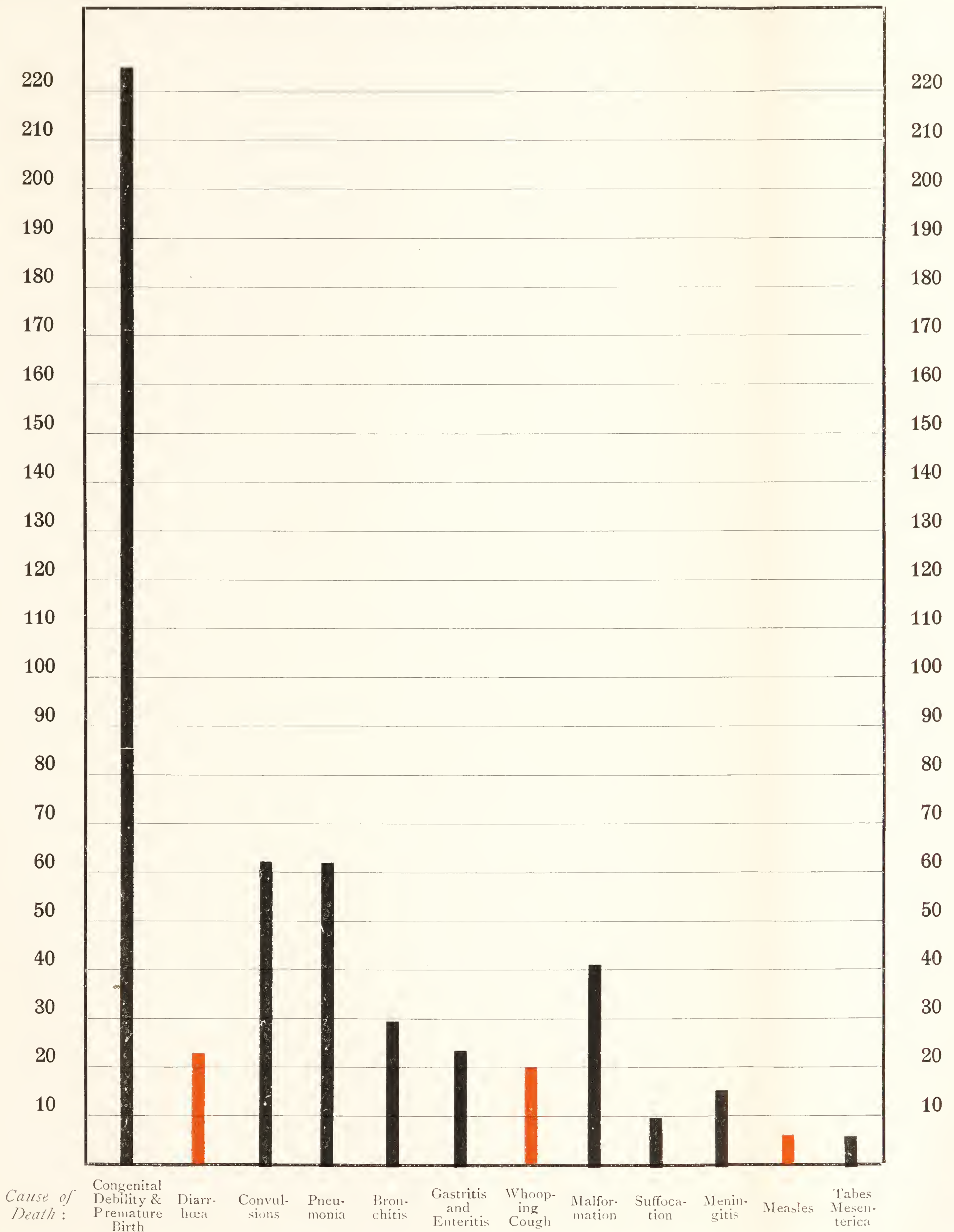


*Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births, in Wards, for the Years
1903 to 1909.*

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
North	197	272	216	222	176	236	100
South	224	193	148	187	127	208	165
East	126	163	123	120	114	161	93
West	185	291	219	317	176	169	106
Listerhills ...	164	140	152	172	168	173	163
Great Horton...	86	136	102	100	116	108	81
Little Horton ...	133	145	135	154	117	124	126
East Bowling ...	163	171	182	179	167	149	124
West Bowling ...	173	170	145	168	122	133	122
Exchange ...	190	315	265	239	152	312	207
Bradford Moor	137	169	126	114	141	135	132
Manningham ...	131	155	134	171	117	146	111
Bolton	114	106	126	112	103	95	119
Heaton	127	142	129	108	91	132	72
Allerton ...	126	92	127	113	82	132	92
Eccleshill ...	127	138	137	139	89	73	62
Idle	87	132	110	96	127	101	102
North Bierley (East)	122	140	152	183	94	126	131
North Bierley (West)	167	142	82	98	81	90	112
Thornton ...	119	92	116	121	113	96	140
Tong	144	178	202	82	55	126	140
CITY ...	148	167	144	152	124	143	116

CITY OF BRADFORD.

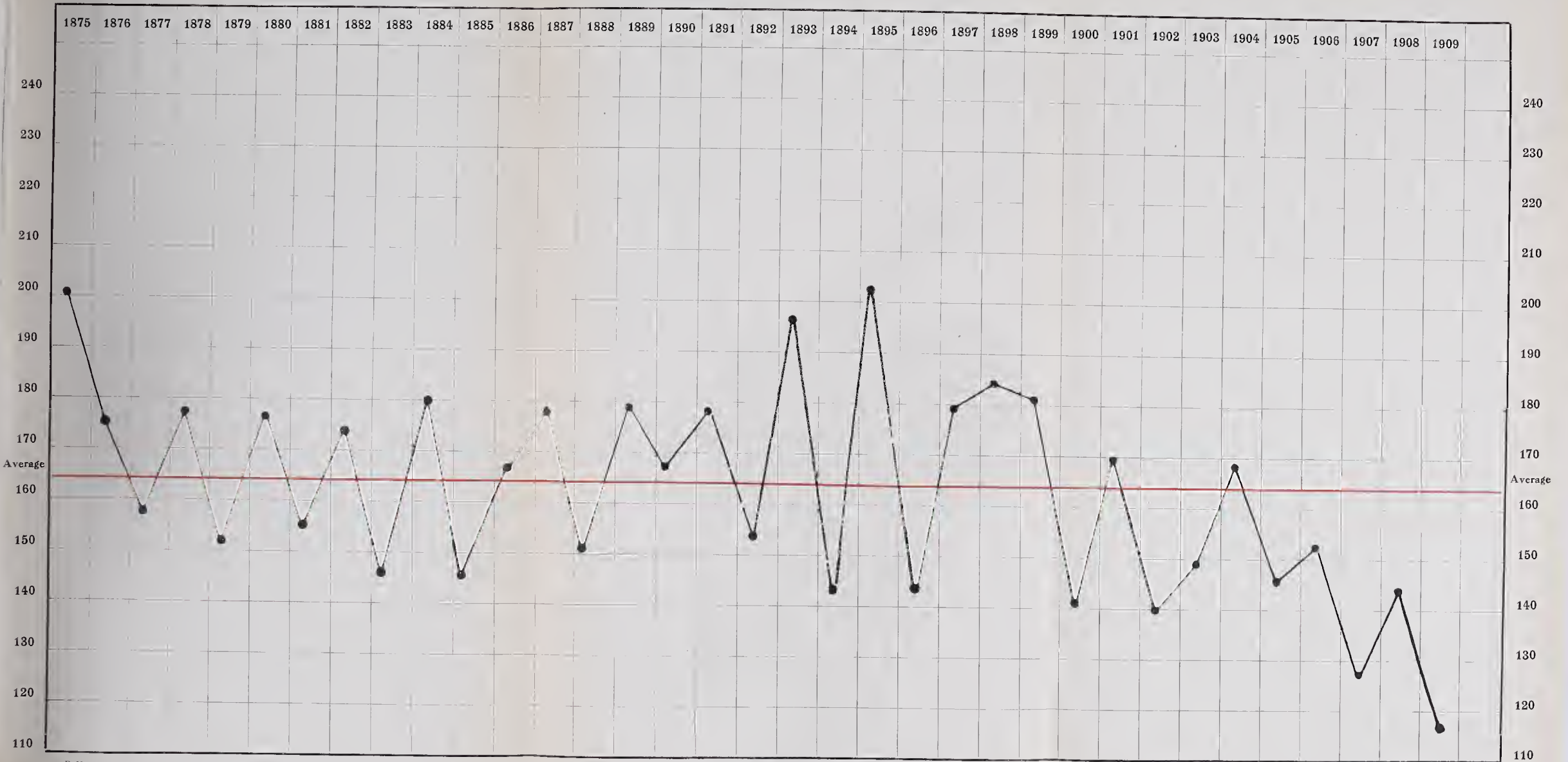
Comparative view of twelve of the principal causes of Infantile Mortality
(below 1 year of age) during the year 1909.



■ Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.
■ Deaths from other Diseases.

CITY OF BRADFORD.

Infant Mortality per 1000 Births, 1875—1909.



Average for 35 Years—163.

B966—150.

Table showing the number of Deaths of Infants under Twelve Months of age, in Wards, arranged according to the rateable value of the houses at which the deaths occurred:—

Ward.						£6 and under.	£6 to £8.	£8 to £12.	Over £12.	Total.
North	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	3	2	27
South	...	...	...	...	...	28	9	9	3	49
East	...	...	...	...	...	8	18	1	3	30
West	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	0	4	19
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	15	21	5	5	46
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	13	2	33
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	...	30	7	6	1	44
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	27	15	6	1	49
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	11	3	49
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	0	11
Bradford Moor	...	...	...	...	...	29	18	12	3	62
Manningham	...	...	...	...	...	10	31	4	5	50
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	3	1	16
Heaton	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	2	7	22
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	0	5	16
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	3	0	13
Idle...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	0	1	14
North Bierley East	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	3	0	29
North Bierley West	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	1	0	23
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	1	0	14
Tong	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	1	1	21
Total						332	173	85	47	637

Infantile Mortality rate per 1000 births in Wards arranged in accordance with the rateable value of the houses in which the deaths occurred.

Ward.						£6 and under.	£6 to £8	£8 to £12	Over £12	Total.
North	...	...	...	...	...	110	69	86	333	100
South	...	...	...	...	..	170	200	141	176	165
East	...	...	...	...	...	103	129	17	68	93
West	...	...	...	...	...	127	30	0	154	106
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	176	198	109	88	163
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	...	83	80	99	30	81
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	...	147	97	91	62	126
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	160	126	92	56	124
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	141	95	149	94	122
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	231	59	500	0	207
Bradford Moor	...	...	...	...	...	159	122	114	86	132
Manningham	...	...	...	...	...	101	126	49	147	111
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	140	139	158	33	119
Heaton	...	...	...	...	...	67	95	38	78	72
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	209	39	0	132	92
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	...	67	62	143	0	62
Idle...	...	...	...	...	...	124	74	0	167	102
North Bierley East	...	...	...	...	...	136	74	333	0	131
North Bierley West	...	...	...	..	...	146	0	56	0	112
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	155	0	71	0	140
Tong	...	...	...	...	...	154	120	53	500	140
Total						137	110	90	83	116

The above table shows the comparatively heavy infant mortality amongst children living in houses rated at £6 and under. If the infant mortality rate in this class of dwelling had been the same as in houses rated at £12 and over, 131 infant lives would have been saved during the year.



ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The mortality from Infectious Diseases is set out in the following table and in table of Appendix II. The number of deaths due to zymotics was 337, in comparison with 547 for 1908, the principal decrease being due to Zymotic Diarrhœa.

Showing number of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in Bradford during the years 1899-1909.

DISEASES.	1899.	* 1900	1901.	† 1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	† 1908.	1909.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	14	3	7	...	...	...	...
Measles ..	74	116	17	158	15	152	13	127	50	72	24
Scarlet Fever ...	106	68	33	45	28	33	43	41	13	14	24
Diphtheria & Memb.) Croup ...	25	30	28	76	52	151	81	48	46	41	56
Whooping Cough ..	64	24	128	34	92	54	102	38	80	56	44
Typhus Fever ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ...	43	64	51	32	30	41	22	48	23	29	17
Other or doubtful Fevers	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	261	97	263	50	139	260	149	267	51	227	35
Other Zymotic Diseases) including Influenza }	...	176	115	81	105	78	85	89	100	108	137
Total Zymotic Diseases) each year... }	574	577	635	477	482	772	502	658	363	547	337

* Area increased. † 53 weeks.

The incidence of mortality from Zymotic Disease in Bradford is compared with that of the seventy-six great towns in the following table.

1909.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1000 living.	
		Bradford.	Seventy-six Large Towns.
Smallpox	...	0·00	0·00
Measles	24	0·08	0·48
Scarlatina	24	0·08	0·11
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup... ..	56	0·19	0·15
Whooping Cough	44	0·15	0·24
“Fever”	17	0·06	0·06
Diarrhœa	35	0·12	0·38
Seven Zymotic Diseases ...	200	0·68	1·42

The mortality from the chief diseases of the infective order is seen in the tables following.

SCARLATINA.

The number of cases of Scarlatina reported to the Health Department, chiefly through the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, was 1238, as compared with 815, the number for the preceding year.

The number terminating fatally was 24, equivalent to a fatality rate of 1·9 per cent.

Of the cases notified 944 were removed to hospital, being in the proportion of 76·3 per cent. The numbers admitted to each of the Isolation Hospitals were as follows, viz. :—

To the City Hospital, Leeds Road	...	631	Cases.
„ North Bierley Conjoint Hospital	...	201	„
„ Thornton Conjoint Hospital	...	24	„
„ Calverley Conjoint Hospital	...	88	„

A comparison between those cases treated in the Leeds Road Hospital and others treated at home shows the fatality rate to be 1·90 per cent. amongst the former and 2·38 per cent. in the latter.

The number of deaths due to Scarlatina is 24, 18 of which are children under five years of age.

SCARLATINA.

Table showing the comparative fatality rate amongst cases treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Leeds Road, and those receiving treatment at home.

YEAR.	Hospital treated.			Home treated.			Total.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage Fatality	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage Fatality	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage Fatality
1891	780	83	10·6	383	60	15·6	1163	143	12·3
1892	592	27	4·6	352	18	5·1	944	45	4·7
1893	228	17	7·8	1217	54	4·4	1445	71	4·9
1894	525	30	5·7	510	42	8·2	1035	72	6·9
1895	250	16	6·4	129	9	6·9	379	25	6·9
1896	248	14	5·6	149	10	6·7	397	24	6·0
1897	226	5	2·2	105	4	3·8	331	9	2·7
1898	556	7	1·2	240	5	2·0	796	12	1·5
1899	1658	74	4·4	629	32	5·0	2287	106	4·2
1900	821	42	5·1	544	26	4·8	1365	68	4·2
1901	573	18	3·1	404	15	3·7	977	33	3·3
1902	571	26	4·5	332	19	5·7	903	45	4·9
1903	467	19	4·0	252	9	3·5	814	28	3·4
1904	549	17	3·0	372	13	3·5	1240	33	2·7
1905	572	30	5·2	234	13	5·5	950	44	4·6
1906	674	28	4·2	290	11	3·8	1047	41	3·9
1907	367	10	2·7	203	3	1·5	633	13	2·1
1908	494	11	2·2	255	2	0·8	815	14	1·7
1909	631	12	1·9	294	7	2·4	925	19	2·1

The table following shows the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in Bradford since 1876.

YEAR.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Death-rate per 10,000 living.
1876	143	...	8.23
1877	110	...	6.13
1878	156	...	8.42
1879	184	...	9.45
1880	190	...	9.64
*1881	118	(6 mos) 424	6.41
1882	66	408	3.29
1883	36	352	1.75
1884	33	493	1.54
1885	46	786	2.15
1886	89	1118	4.06
1887	98	1308	4.37
1888	33	407	1.43
1889	63	543	2.68
1890	46	546	1.91
1891	143	1163	6.60
1892	45	944	2.07
1893	71	1445	3.24
1894	72	1035	3.27
1895	25	379	1.13
1896	24	397	1.08
1897	9	331	0.40
1898	12	796	0.53
1899	106	2287	4.68
†1900	68	1365	2.44
1901	33	977	1.38
‡1902	45	903	1.57
1903	28	814	0.99
1904	33	1240	1.16
1905	44	950	1.53
1906	41	1047	1.42
1907	13	633	0.45
‡1908	14	815	0.47
1909	24	1238	0.82

* First year of Notification. † Extension of City area. ‡ 53 Weeks.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough caused 44 deaths, in comparison with 56 for the year preceding. All the deaths except one were of children under five years of age, and 20 were children of less than twelve months. The majority of the cases terminating fatally were complicated with some affection of the respiratory organs—generally bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia.

MEASLES.

The number of deaths attributed to Measles was 24, as compared with 72 for the previous year, all of which were children under five years of age, the affection in most cases being complicated with bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia.

CHOLERA.

There is no importation of Cholera to record although notices from the Port Sanitary Authorities under the Cholera Regulations were received in reference to 32 persons who had travelled to Bradford from some Cholera infected port, generally St. Petersburg or Rotterdam.

DIPHTHERIA.

Although there were 357 cases notified in comparison with 397 for the previous year, the increased prevalence of this disease, which became most marked in 1902, shows no sign of appreciable diminution, and 56 deaths were caused during the year.

Isolation in the Leeds Road Infectious Diseases Hospital was effected in 170 cases ; 20 cases were sent to the North Bierley Conjoint Hospital and 4 to the Calverley Hospital.

The incidence of the disease locally was greatest in the Bradford Moor Ward.

PREVALANCE OF DIPHTHERIA SINCE 1890.

27

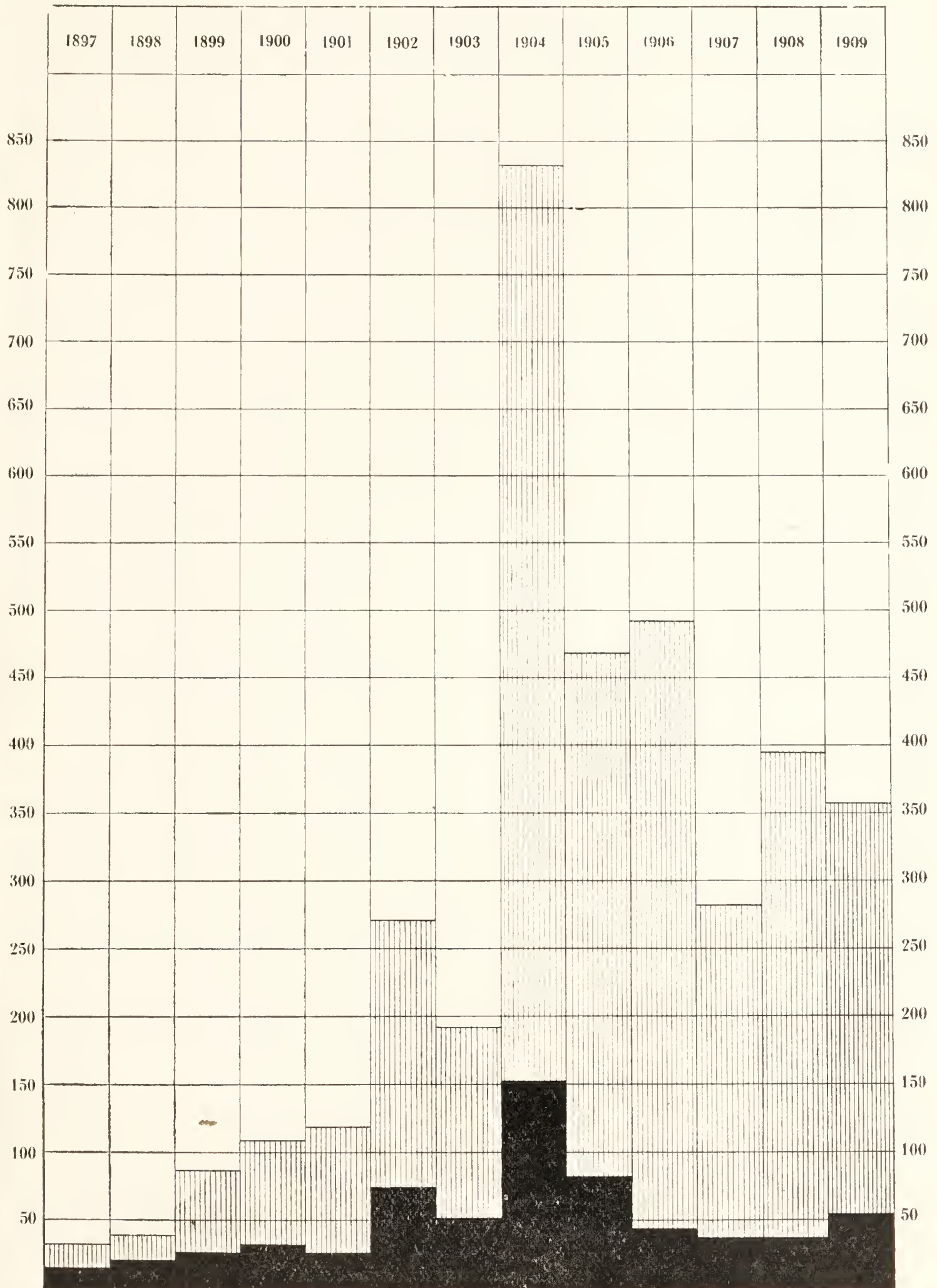
Year.	Estimated Population.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths Registered.	Fatality per cent.	No. of Cases treated in Hospital.	Attack Rate per 1000 Population.	Percentage Re-moved to Hospital.	Mortality per 1000 Population.
1890	214,634	32	8	25	3	0.15	9	0.04
1891	216,808	38	13	34	2	0.18	5	0.06
1892	217,805	48	10	21	18	0.22	37	0.05
1893	219,008	71	19	27	2	0.32	3	0.09
1894	220,218	49	13	26	4	0.22	8	0.06
1895	221,435	39	18	46	8	0.18	20	0.08
1896	222,658	41	12	29	7	0.18	17	0.05
1897	223,895	28	10	36	4	0.13	14	0.04
1898	225,133	35	16	46	9	0.16	26	0.07
1899	226,373	87	6	7	35	0.38	40	0.03
1900	278,634	109	30	28	30	0.32	28	0.10
1901	280,161	122	28	23	33	0.43	27	0.09
1902	281,770	271	76	28	114	0.96	42	0.27
1903	283,412	196	52	26	104	0.69	53	0.18
1904	285,089	832	151	18	429	2.91	52	0.53
1905	286,799	469	73	16	282	1.64	60	0.32
1906	288,544	480	45	9	249	1.66	52	0.16
1907	290,323	277	41	15	142	0.95	51	0.14
1908	292,136	397	41	10	190	1.36	48	0.14
1909	293,983	357	56	15.7	194	1.21	54	0.10

DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA.*

WARDS					QUARTERS.								Year 1909.		
					March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.		Year 1909.		Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
North	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	4
South	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	4	6
East	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	3
West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	5
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	6
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	2	6
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Bradford Moor...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	8
Manningham	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Heaton	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Idle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bierley (East)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	4
North Bierley (West)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CITY	...	...	...	...	9	15	5	7	2	6	4	8	20	36	56
AGES AT DEATH.															
Under 1 Year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	All Ages.			
6	7	4	10	9	14	4	1	...	1	...	...	56			

* Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from which the patients came.

Table Showing Yearly Number of Notifications and Deaths from Diphtheria since 1897.



ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

It is a satisfaction to record that the prevalence of Enteric Fever showed a marked diminution during 1909, there having been only 81 cases reported as against 148 during the previous year. Hospital isolation and treatment was provided in 41 instances.

The cases ending fatally amounted to 17, equivalent to a fatality case rate of 21.0 per cent. of the cases notified.

To Leeds Road Hospital there were removed	33	cases
„ North Bierley „ „ „	8	„
„ Calverley Conjoint „ „ „	0	„
„ Thornton „ „ „	0	„

The number of deaths from Typhoid Fever during each of the preceding ten years 1899-1908 has been as follows :—

1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
1906	...	..	...	...	...	...	49
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1908	...	...	..	...	...	...	17

ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.

The number of deaths attributed to this disorder was 35, as compared with 227 for the previous year. Of the total number 22 occurred in children under twelve months of age.

The table following gives the districts in which the deaths occurred and the ages of the patients. It will be seen that the greatest fatality was amongst infants under twelve months of age.

WARDS.					QUARTERS.								Year 1909.		
					March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.				
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I
South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	I
East	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	2	...	2
West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	I	I	2
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	I	I	2
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	2	3
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	I	I	3	4
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	...	I	2	2	4
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bradford Moor...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	I	2
Manningham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heaton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	...	...	2	I	3
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	I	I	2
Idle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	I
North Bierley (East)	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
North Bierley (West)	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	I	I	2
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	I
Tong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I
CITY TOTALS					...	...	I	4	2	I	13	7	3	4	19 16 35
AGES AT DEATH.															
Under 1 Year.	I—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	All Ages.			
22	3	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	I	6	35			

* Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from which the patients came.

SMALLPOX.

The City has been free from Smallpox during the year, although notices in reference to four persons who had been in contact with cases on board ship were received from the Port Sanitary Authority in Liverpool.

The following Table as to Vaccination kindly supplied by Mr. Crowther, the Superintendent Vaccination Officer of the Bradford Union, shows that in respect to the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered during the year 1908, only 2777 out of 4773, or 58 per cent., were successfully Vaccinated, and that in 1029 cases, or 21 per cent., the Vaccination was not performed in consequence of the parent having a "conscientious objection" to the operation.

BRADFORD UNION.—VACCINATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1908.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS made on the 8th day of February, 1910, by the Vaccination Officers of the Bradford Union respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births have been Registered from 1st January, 1908, to 31st December, 1908, inclusive.

Registration—Sub-Districts.		Number of Births registered from 1st Jan., 1908, to 31st Dec., 1908.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1910, in "Vaccination Register.							Per centage of cases finally accounted for to Total Births.	Number of these Births which on 31st Jan., 1910, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of		All cases not accounted for in preceding columns.	Total Number of Certificates of successful primary Vaccination at all ages for the year :— 1909.
			Col. I. "Successfully Vaccinated."	Col. II.		Col. IV. Conscientious Objections.	Col. V. "Dead Unvaccinated."	Total duly entered in the Register as finally accounted for.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.		Removals and Cases not found.			
				"Insusceptible of Vaccination."	Had Small Pox.									
1.	Bowling	836	470	...	...	215	71	756	90·43	13	56	11	581	
2.	Bradford (East)...	1576	878	3	...	258	202	1341	85·09	46	156	33	752	
3.	Bradford (West) ...	1257	787	1	...	268	126	1182	94·03	8	62	5	809	
4.	Horton	1104	642	1	...	288	113	1044	94·56	1	59	...	567	
TOTAL		4773	2777	5	...	1029	512	4323	90·57	68	333	49	2709	

DEATHS FROM OTHER ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

WARDS.					Erysipelas.		Influenza.		Syphilis.		Rheumatic Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		1909.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL		
North	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	7		
South	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	6		
East	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4		
West	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	8		
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	9		
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	12		
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	15		
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	..	...	6		
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	9		
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2		
Bradford Moor	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	12		
Manningham	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	8		
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		
Heaton	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7		
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	3		
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	4		
Idle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
North Bierley (East)	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11		
North Bierley (West)	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5		
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3		
Tong	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		
CITY TOTAL					...	...	3	7	40	47	16	10	4	8	...	2	137

TUBERCULOSIS.

The most important administrative procedure taken during the year against the prevalence of Tuberculosis is undoubtedly the order of the Local Government Board, dated December 18th, 1908, which came into operation on January 1st, 1909. The order is described as "The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908," and applies to the whole of England and Wales.

The Regulations provide for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis receiving Medical attention by Poor Law Medical Officers and include cases resident in the Hospital of any Poor Law Union. The notification must be sent to the Medical Officer of Health within forty-eight hours of the Medical Attendant becoming aware of the nature of the illness. Should any poor person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis leave the Poor Law Institution it is incumbent upon the Superintending Officer to notify the departure and to give information from the best information he may have of the actual or intended destination of the poor person and his address at that place. A similar duty is imposed on Relieving Officers to notify any change of address of a poor person known to be suffering unless the change of residence is to the Hospital of a Poor Law Union.

The remuneration for notification in the case of a Medical Officer is at the rate of one shilling and in the case of every other Officer at the rate of threepence for each notification, including postage, but where in relation to one and the same case, two or more notifications have, in pursuance of the Regulations, been posted to the same Medical Officer of Health the remuneration of the Medical Officer is at the rate of sixpence for every such notification as he may have posted subsequently to the first one.

The Regulations specifically state that no authority is given to any

Medical Officer of Health or Council to put in force with respect to any poor person, in relation to whom a notification in pursuance of these Regulations has been posted to a Medical Officer of Health, any enactment which may render the poor person or a person in charge of the poor person or any other person liable to a penalty, or subjects the poor person to any restriction, prohibition, or disability affecting himself or his employment, occupation, means of livelihood, or residence on the ground of his suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The Regulations also empower a Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection, to—

- (i.) take all such measures, or do all such things as are authorised, in any case of infectious disease, or of dangerous infectious disease, by any enactment relating to public health, and as have reference to the destruction and disinfection of infected articles, or the cleansing or disinfecting of premises :
- (ii.) take all such measures or do all such things as are appropriate and necessary for the safe disposal or destruction of infectious material produced and discharged as a result of Pulmonary Tuberculosis : and otherwise for the prevention of the spread of infection from any such material :
- (iii.) afford or supply all such assistance, facilities, or articles as, within such reasonable limits as the circumstances of the case require and allow, will obviate, or remove, or diminish the risk of infection arising from the conditions affecting the use or occupation of any room, when used or occupied by the poor person as a sleeping apartment : and
- (iv.) furnish, for the use of the poor person, on loan, or otherwise, any appliance, apparatus, or utensil which will be of assistance for the purpose of any precaution against the spread of infection.

A Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, may provide and publish or distribute in the form of placards, handbills, or leaflets, suitable summaries of information and instruction respecting Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease.

The Regulations contain a Schedule presenting forms for notification of cases, a copy of two of which is set forth below :

Schedule.

FORM A.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.

<i>Counterfoil.</i>	<i>Notification.</i>
No.....	No.....
Poor Law Institution.....	To the Medical Officer of Health for the.....of.....
Name of Poor Person.....	I hereby give you Notice that, in my opinion, the poor person who is now an inmate of the Poor Law Institution known as the....., belonging to the....., and in relation to whom particulars are appended, is suffering from Pul- monary Tuberculosis.
Residence before } admission }	Name of Poor Person.....
Age.....	Residence of Poor Person prior to } admission to the above named } Poor Law Institution }
Sex.....	Age.....
Sanitary District } to which Notifi- } cation is sent }	Sex.....
Date when sent	Dated this.....day of....., 190
(Signed)..... Medical Officer.	(Signed) Medical Officer for the above-named Poor Law Institution.

FORM B.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.

<i>Counterfoil.</i>	<i>Notification.</i>
No.....	No.... ..
.....Union	Union.
Name of Poor Person.....	To the Medical Officer of Health for the.....of.....
Residence.....	I hereby give you Notice that, in my opinion, the poor person in relation to whom particulars are appended, is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Age.....	Name of Poor Person
Sex.....	Residence
Sanitary District } to which Notifi- } cation is sent }	Age.....
	Sex.....
Date when sent	Dated this.....day of....., 190
(Signed) Medical Officer.	(Signed) Medical Officer for the District of the Union.

During the year 932 notifications concerning known cases of Phthisis were received either from Poor Law Medical Officers or Superintendents of Poor Law Institutions, and the fees paid in respect of them amounted to £34 1s. 3d.

In order to successfully combat the spread of infection by persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and to diminish its prevalence it is necessary to adopt at least two methods of treatment, each of which is peculiarly applicable to one of the two divisions into which Consumptives may be classified :—

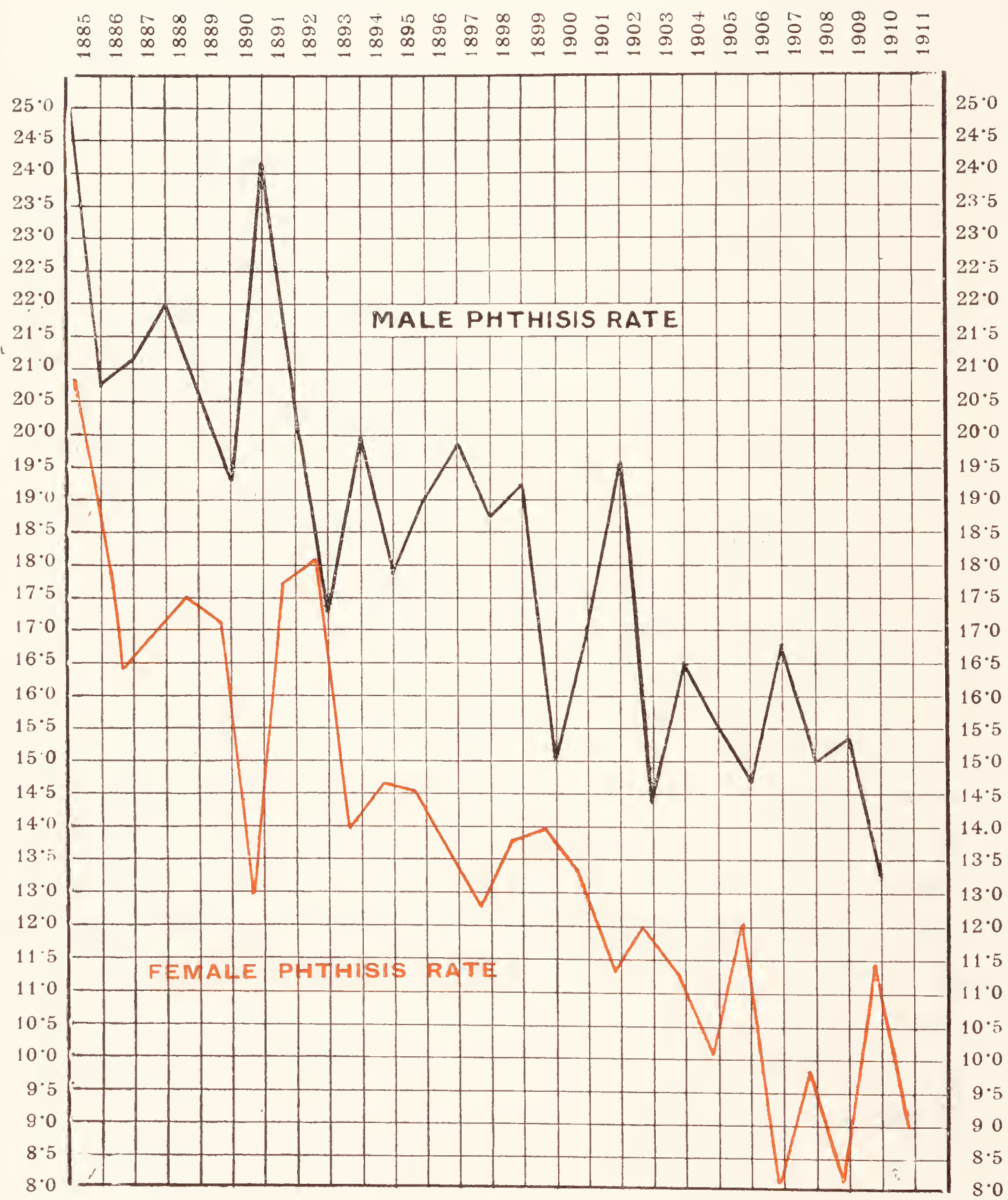
1. For advanced cases which are daily distributing numerous quantities of infective material, provision should be made by segregation or otherwise for the immediate collection and destruction of such material. Many of such cases are at present under control in the Consumption Ward of the Union Hospital, but there are many others who are not under Medical Treatment, and who no doubt

spread the disease to members of their families and others with whom they come into immediate relation.

2. For early cases Sanatorium Treatment is essential. There are, however, some difficulties in inducing many sufferers to submit to the treatment whilst in a curable or partially curable condition. Many men could doubtless be persuaded to enter an Institution if they had any guarantee that their families would be cared for during their absence, but the knowledge that directly they cease work the family is invaded by poverty, prevents them from absenting themselves from the home. In all probability a system of compulsory insurance against sickness and invalidity similar to the one adopted in Germany would overcome the difficulty that now exists but until such a system is established it will be necessary to provide funds through some charitable agency if we wish to induce early cases to enter sanatoriums. It would doubtless be better for the State to provide for this class of case whilst in the curable stage, for the majority of them will subsequently have to be provided for by the operation of the Poor Law when all hope of cure or palliation has been abandoned.

In addition to these two methods a great work may also be accomplished by educating the consumptive to live a hygienic life both in the home and the workshop. For this purpose some Sanitary Authorities have devoted a section of a disused Hospital or Convalescent Home in which the consumptive may receive practical instruction, but as this system involves absence from home, the benefit derived has not in some cases been as great as was expected. In my opinion the necessary instruction might equally well be imparted at home by an intelligent inspector or Health Visitor.

CITY OF BRADFORD.



Per 10,000 of Population.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.*

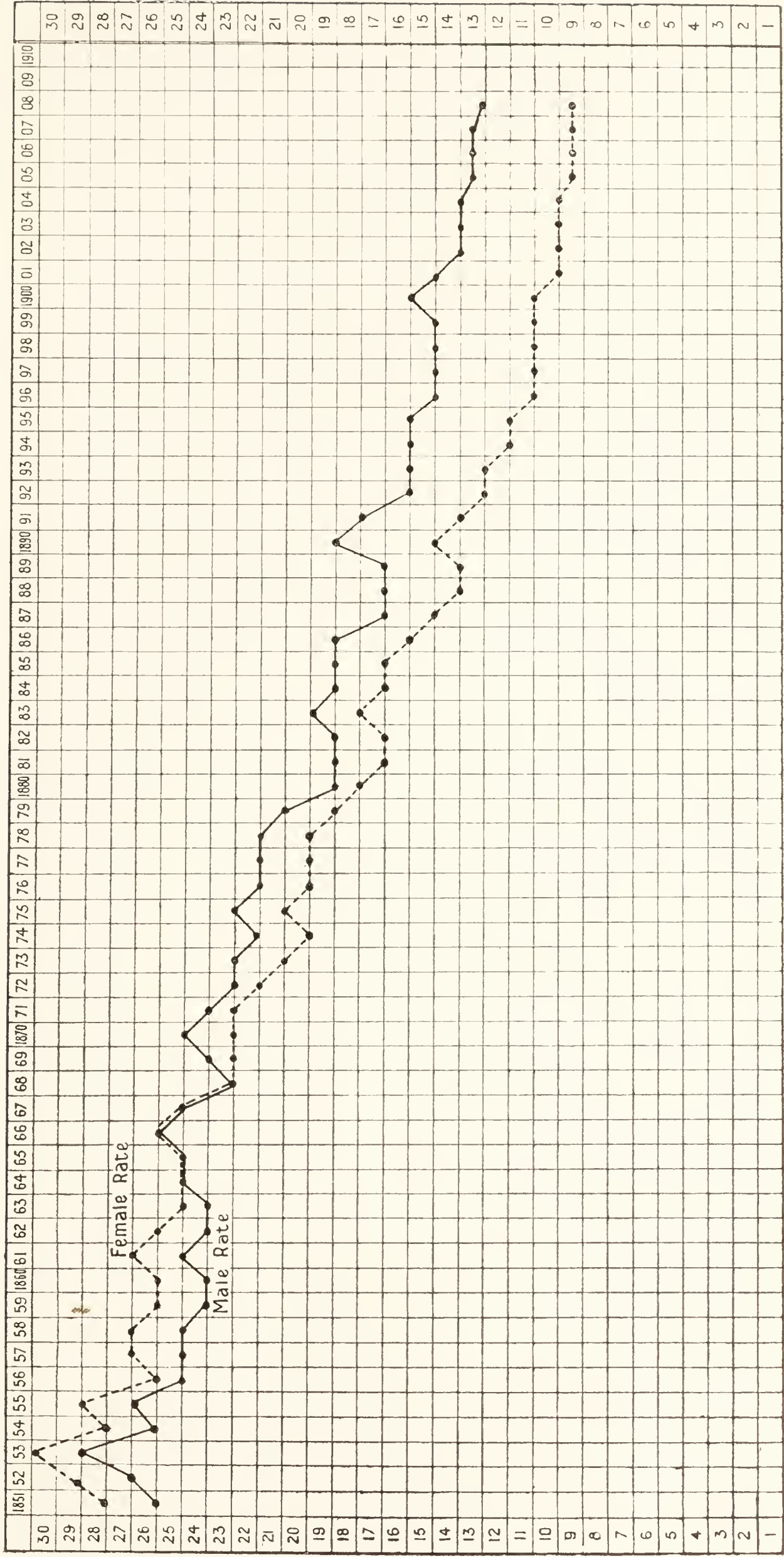
WARDS.					QUARTERS.								Year 1909.		
					March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.		M.	F.	Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
North					7	2	3	1	...	5	...	3	10	11	21
South					1	4	5	3	3	1	4	1	13	9	22
East					2	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	7	3	10
West					3	3	10	3	3	1	5	2	21	9	30
Listerhills					1	1	4	1	2	...	2	1	9	3	12
Great Horton					3	4	3	3	1	2	...	...	7	9	16
Little Horton					4	4	1	3	1	...	3	3	9	10	19
East Bowling					4	4	3	2	4	4	4	1	15	11	26
West Bowling					6	1	3	2	3	3	2	4	14	10	24
Exchange					3	2	2	1	3	2	2	...	10	5	15
Bradford Moor					...	4	5	4	4	2	3	5	12	15	27
Manningham					2	5	2	3	4	1	7	1	15	10	25
Bolton					2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Heaton					5	2	1	3	2	1	1	...	9	6	15
Allerton					...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	4
Eccleshill					...	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	2	6	8
Idle					3	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	6	3	9
North Bierley (East) ...					4	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	5	7	12
North Bierley (West)...					...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	4	2	6
Thornton					...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	4
Tong					2	...	2	..	...	2	1	...	5	2	7
CITY TOTALS					52	43	50	36	36	30	41	28	179	137	316*
AGES AT DEATH.															
Under 1 Year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	All Ages.			
2	1	3	1	1	2	6	35	66	74	57	71	319			

* Five of these deaths occurred in the West Riding Lunatic Asylums, the home addresses of three being unobtainable.

DEATH-RATE FROM PHTHISIS AND DENSITY
OF POPULATION IN WARDS.

WARDS.						Death-rate per 1000.	Acreage.	Density of Population.
North	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	372	35·2
South	...	...	...	...	...	1·44	308	49·7
East	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	392	45·0
West	...	...	...	...	...	2·54	166	71·2
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	320	55·1
Great Horton	...	...	...	..	...	0·74	1283	16·8
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	428	36·9
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	557	33·5
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	1·18	1004	21·1
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	3·08	117	33·3
Bradford Moor	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	674	31·5
Manningham	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	457	53·1
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	994	9·2
Heaton	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	879	20·2
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	2815	4·2
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	1221	7·6
Idle	...	...	...	..	...	1·15	1692	4·6
North Bierley (East)	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	2406	5·1
North Bierley (West)	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	1850	5·9
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	2250	2·5
Tong	...	...	...	...	...	0·91	2659	2·8
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	22,844	12·9

Chart showing male and female death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in England and Wales per 10,000 of the population from 1851-1908. It will be noted that the death-rate amongst females was higher than that among males until 1864, which, after running practically parallel with the male rate for some years, became gradually lower than the male rate.



DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

WARDS.	Tabes Mesenterica.		Tuberculosis.		Tuberculous Meningitis.		Other Tuberculous Disease.		Year 1909.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	4	1	5
South	...	...	1	3	2	1	3	...	6	4	10
East	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
West	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	5
Listerhills	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	4	7
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Little Horton	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	3	4	7
East Bowling	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	4
West Bowling	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	3	4	7
Exchange	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
Bradford Moor	1	3	...	2	4	4	1	1	6	10	16
Manningham	1	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	5	4	9
Bolton	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	4
Heaton	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	4	3	7
Allerton	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Eccleshill	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	2	4	6
Idle	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4
North Bierley (East)	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	4
North Bierley (West)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Thornton	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Tong	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3
CITY TOTALS	9	12	16	7	14	25	17	10	56	54	110

BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND PLEURISY.—These three chief diseases of the respiratory organs accounted for 788 deaths, 174 of which were those of children under 5 years of age. The respiratory death-rate was equal to 2.68 per 1000 of the population.

ANTHRAX.

This disease, also known in Bradford as woolsorter's disease, because it was formerly common in persons engaged in sorting wool, caused the death of one person, and the total number of cases coming to my knowledge, either by the channels of voluntary notification by medical practitioners, or intimation from the Home Office, was seven. All infected persons were employed in the manipulation of wools known to be "dangerous."

The number of cases notified since 1896 is shown below.

	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.		No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
1896	4	1	1903	15	2
1897	8	1	1904	5	1
1898	8	5	1905	20	10
1899	10	4	1906	11	4
1900	3	2	1907	9	3
1901	3	3	1908	8	3
1902	3	1	1909	7	1

CANCER.

The mortality from diseases of a malignant nature amounted to 326, as compared with 286 for the previous year. These deaths are classified as follows:—

	1908.			1909.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of Stomach and Bowels	45	68	113	45	64	109
„ Liver	18	10	28	15	31	46
„ Urinary and Generative Organs	5	50	55	12	49	61
„ Breast	...	31	31	...	29	29
„ Head and Face	5	5	10	9	6	15
„ Throat and Tongue	14	4	18	11	7	18
„ Other parts of the body	20	11	31	34	14	48
Total	107	179	286	126	200	326

The distribution as to age is as follows:—

Years.	1908.	1909.
1 — 5	1	...
5 — 15	...	..
15 — 25	...	2
25 — 65	181	226
65 and over	104	98
All Ages	286	326

INQUESTS.

The City Coroner held 363 inquests during the year, 65 of which were on children under five years of age.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The deaths of 10 persons were registered without certification by a Medical Practitioner or Coroner, being 0·24 per cent. of the total deaths. the average percentage of uncertified deaths in the seventy-six great towns being 0·8.

ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY STAFF.

The Sanitary Staff appointed to carry out the work of the Health Committee is constituted as follows:—

- Medical Officer of Health.
- Bacteriologist.
- Public Analyst.
- Chief Inspector of Nuisances.
- Assistant Inspector of Nuisances.
- 3 Divisional Inspectors of Nuisances.
- 11 Sub-inspectors of Nuisances.
- 6 Women Sanitary Inspectors.
- 2 Meat Inspectors.
- 1 Food and Drugs Inspector.
- 1 Fish Inspector.
- 2 Inspectors working under the Shop Hours Acts, Employment of Children Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, and the sanitary provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act.
- 1 Lodging-house and Canal Boats Inspector.
- 1 Smoke Inspector.
- 1 Cowsheds Inspector.
- 3 Disinfecting Officers.
- 7 Clerks.

For the execution of Section 27 of the Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1875, the Medical Officer of Health is assisted by 4 Building Inspectors. The provision here referred to is that no new building shall be occupied as a dwelling-house unless certified by the Medical Officer of Health as fit for habitation.

There was no offence committed against this provision during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act the following cases were notified during the past year and years preceding.

MONTH.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	*1908.	1909.
January	153	205	200	106	142	161
February	210	179	190	74	143	127
March	211	158	238	103	149	164
April	160	159	223	87	142	154
May	197	133	155	142	165	176
June	196	105	122	93	150	205
July	177	131	127	118	132	181
August	187	145	116	125	115	160
September	270	144	152	124	193	178
October	347	182	205	183	149	201
November	236	181	167	149	140	168
December	260	228	118	118	166	216
TOTAL	2604	1950	2013	1422	1786	2091

The number of each disease notified was as under :

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	*1908.	1909.
Scarlet Fever	1240	950	1047	633	815	1238
Typhoid Fever	193	187	236	110	148	81
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	100	105	2	...	...	...
Continued Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	2	2	1
Puerperal Fever	19	23	12	20	18	18
Diphtheria	832	469	480	277	393	353
Membranous Croup	11	12	2	8	4	4
Erysipelas	203	198	224	192	195	215
English Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	4	6	9	9	6	7
Chickenpox	1	...	...	...	...	...
† Phthisis	...	...	...	171	205	174
TOTAL	2604	1950	2013	1422	1786	2091

* 53 weeks

† Voluntary notification commenced May 9th, 1907.

AMBULANCE STAFF.

The Ambulance equipment consists of two men, two horses, and two ambulances, and is located at the Leeds Road Hospital.

This staff has during the year removed 835 cases of infectious disease from their homes, either to the Hospital at Leeds Road or to Bierley Hall.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease isolated in the Hospitals for infectious diseases is shown in the table. The Leeds Road Hospital is used for the great bulk of the cases.

	CASES NOTIFIED.	CASES REMOVED TO				
		Leeds Road (City) Hospital.	North Bierley Joint Hospital.	Thornton Joint Hospital.	Calverley Moor Hospital.	Bierley Hall Hospital (Smallpox).
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1238	631	201	24	88	...
Diphtheria ...	353	170	20	..	4	.
Membr. Croup ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	81	33	8	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	215	1	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ..	7	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	174	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2091	835	229	24	92	...

DISINFECTION.

At the new Disinfecting Station in Canal Road, the below-mentioned articles of bedding and clothing were disinfected. The number of infected houses disinfected with Formic Aldehyde or Sulphurous Acid was 1439.

ARTICLES DISINFECTED :—

Beds	633	Drawers... ..	31
Mattresses	305	Flannel Vests	18
Pillows	726	Dresses	40
Bolsters... ..	472	Petticoats	79
Blankets	705	Hose	164
Counterpanes	598	Dressing Gowns	32
Curtains... ..	26	Shawls	67
Carpets	54	Cushions	87
Rugs	48	Mats and Sundries	2655
Coats	225		————
Waistcoats	46	TOTAL	7075
Trousers	64		=====

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

With the object of limiting the spread of Measles and Scarlet Fever orders for the closure of schools were made in the following instances:—

3 weeks,	March 8	St. James', 'Thornton (Infants' Dept.)
3 ,, ,,	18	Thackley Council School.
3 ,, May	18	Drummond Road School (Infants' Dept.)

NOTICES TO SCHOOL TEACHERS, LIBRARIANS,
AND PARENTS.

In all cases of notifiable infectious diseases inquiry is made as to the School attendance (both Sunday and Day Schools), and a notice sent to the Head Teacher advising that no children should be received at School from such infected house until after cleansing and disinfection have been done and a certificate given from my office.

At the same time a notice is also sent to the parents of the sufferer. In this service 3189 notices were sent out during the year.

The Chief Librarian is also supplied daily with a list of infected houses, and if any house is found to contain a book on loan from a Free Library information is sent to me, the book called for, and if filthy destroyed; books in a clean condition are sent to the City Hospital for the use of patients.

The number of books taken from infected houses was 241, for which a sum of £15 2s. 7d. was paid by the Health Department to the Free Library.

WORK OF THE WOMEN SANITARY INSPECTORS,

1909.

The work of the Women Inspectors has been further extended, owing to the adoption in Bradford of the Notification of Births Act. Two more sub-inspectors were appointed, and the births occurring in the North, South, West, Exchange, Manningham, East and West Bowling Wards have been periodically visited, and the mothers instructed in general Hygiene and the care of their infants.

The Cinderella Club has continued its assistance by allowing milk to poor nursing mothers and to necessitous hand-fed infants; this has been of incalculable benefit to the work.

The infantile death rate, calculated upon the number of births visited, was 97·2 per 1000. This compares very favourably with the infantile death rate for the whole of the city, which was 116 per 1000 births.

The weight of the infants at *birth* was generally *above* the average, but after the third month it was often noticed that there was a falling off in weight, until at the twelfth month many were below average weight. This was most noticeable amongst the poorest mothers, who were often without sufficient food, for, where the circumstances were satisfactory, the breast-fed children were remarkable for their healthy condition and exceptional weight.

Under the Local Government Board Order for January, 1908, all notified cases of phthisis have been visited.

The tabular statement shows that 905 visits have been made to workrooms in which women are employed. The Midwives Inspector has paid 601 visits to midwives, including 59 to women practising midwifery although being uncertified.

The following is an analysis of the year's work :

INFANTS.

First Visits.	Breast Fed.	Mixed Feeding.	Hand Fed.	Illegitimate.	Mothers Working.	Living in Cellar Kitchens and Fur. Rooms.	Two-roomed Cottages.	Deaths.	Re-visits.	Out-Districts.
2654	1972	424	213	72	345	37 C. K. 44 F. R.	876	258	9294	562

45 deaths due to prematurity are not included in the feeding statistics.

WORKROOMS.

No. on Register.	No. Inspected.	Notices sent for Over-crowding and Filth.	Sanitary Defects.	Want of Cleanliness.	Defective Ventilation.	Over-crowding.
479	905	5	8	21	4	6

MIDWIVES.

Total Inspections.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Still-births.	Medical Aid Notifications.	Deaths of Infants before Dr.s arrival.	Reported to L.S.A.	Reported to C.M.B.
601	325	59	91	204	12	5	1

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Total Inspections.	Over-crowded Houses.	Notices for Over-crowding.	Abated.	Filthy Premises.	Notices for Filth.	Abated.	Structural Defects.	Instruction given on Infants.	Lime-washing.
2837	85	17	74	24	5	22	230	283	152

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

The Midwives Act, 1902, came fully into force yesterday, and henceforth no woman may, "habitually and for gain," attend women in childbirth unless she be certified under the Act. The object of the Act, of course, is to ensure that the practice of midwifery shall be carried on only by properly qualified women, and the date upon which its provisions as to the certification of midwives should begin to operate has been postponed in order that a sufficient time might be provided for the training of those who were to be required to take out the certificates.

The Act established a Central Midwives' Board for the purpose of framing rules to regulate the issue of the certificates, the conditions of admission to the roll of midwives, the course of training, the conduct of examinations, and other matters. The rules of the Board were approved by Order in Council on August 12, 1903, four months after the Act came into force, and the first examination was held on June 27, 1905. The enrolment, without examination, of practising and previously certificated midwives ceased according to the provisions of the Act on March 31, 1905. After that date the name or title of midwife was restricted to women who were on the roll. Now no woman who is not on the roll will be able to practise as a midwife except under medical supervision or in cases of emergency. The Board is not authorised by the Act to undertake the training of midwives : but an important part of its work has been to deal with the applications of maternity hospitals and institutions for recognition as training schools, the applications of registered medical practitioners for recognition as teachers, and the applications of certified midwives for approval for the purpose of supervising the practical work of pupils. The system of examination instituted by the Board provides for the holding of examinations six times a year in London and three times a year in the country.

At the end of 1909 there were 28,845 certificated midwives on the roll, and the number is now probably considerably over 29,000. A few years ago the opinion was freely expressed by those who had studied the subject that at the date appointed for the Act to come fully into force there would be a considerable shortage in the number of midwives required for the whole country. The departmental committee, which reported in August last upon the working of the Act, stated, however, that in only 15 out of 50 English counties a shortage was anticipated, and said that they regarded the question as mainly one of distribution, that the problem to be solved was of a partial and sporadic character, and that the solution was to be found in intelligent and effective organisation.

MIDWIVES ON THE ROLL IN BRADFORD.

	Jan. 1st, 1906.	Jan. 1st, 1907.	Jan. 1st, 1908.	Jan. 1st, 1909.	Jan. 1st, 1910.
Number of midwives on the roll in virtue of bonâ-fide practice (under Sec. 2 of the Act)	51	68	65	58	58
Number of midwives on the roll in virtue of previous certification (under Sec. 2 of the Act)	4	5	4	4	3
Number of midwives on the roll in virtue of passing the C. M. B. Examination	0	2	5	4	5
Total Midwives on the Roll.....	55	75	74	66	66

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

During the year the total number of births notified was 4910, including 152 still-births, in comparison with 5507 live-births registered by the Registrars of Births and Deaths. I am of opinion that about 86 per cent. of the births were notified in accordance with the Act. The number of births attended by medical men was 2028, by midwives alone 2506, and in 376 cases the accoucheur was not stated.

			1908.		1909.
Births registered ...	...	...	5998	...	5507
Do. notified ...	...	...	5169	...	4910

CREMATORIUM.

The remains of 12 persons were cremated during 1909, in comparison with 6 during the previous year.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year 1909, 1017 specimens were sent to the City Laboratory for examination, viz:—

- i. For Diphtheria 513 (138 positive, 375 negative).
- ii. For Enteric Fever 98 (31 positive, 67 negative).
- iii. For Tuberculosis 348 (105 positive, 243 negative).
- iv. For Anthrax 1 (0 positive, 1 negative).
- v. Miscellaneous 57.

The total cost appears to have been £254 5s.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The statistical statement appended and supplied by the Engineer and Superintendent of Baths shows that extensive use has been made of the various kinds of public baths.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BATHERS FROM APRIL 1ST, 1909, TO MARCH 31ST, 1910.

DESCRIPTION.	Central	West Bowling	Manningham	Bowling	Leeds Road	Undercliffe	Orange Road	Lapage Street	Wibsey	Feversham Street	Green Lane	Wapping	Low Moor	Dyson Street	Broomfields	Prince Street	TOTALS
Swimming—Males ...	8,964	20,159	25,492	16,016	7,617	22,483	9,803	7,859	5,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,762
Females ...	1,911	1,402	4,433	1,511	376	2,905	3,356	948	927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,769
Males, Free ...	...	7,059	571	3,754	2,238	6,609	10,853	8,444	2,810	10,556	10,161	7,741	...	...	...	...	70,796
Females ..	...	1,749	...	1,319	838	1,561	3,201	1,527	1,063	8,407	4,034	5,397	...	...	...	...	29,096
Swimming Club—Males...	3,728	5,056	4,920	4,698	2,796	6,364	8,492	4,388	1,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,039
Females	1,150	350	1,291	1,223	623	1,472	1,631	1,370	...	1,956	2,080	...	...	...	...	...	13,146
Instruction ...	168	10	115	57	1	17	48	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425
Season Tickets	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
TOTAL SWIMMERS...	15,921	35,910	36,822	28,578	14,489	41,411	37,384	24,545	11,766	20,919	16,275	13,138	...	...	...	...	297,158
Slipper and Shower—Males ...	12,430	17,267	11,150	6,596	8,129	7,373	2,048	1,478	1,331	...	...	...	2,197	...	...	...	69,999
Females ...	1,303	5,748	4,230	3,778	3,618	4,604	412	263	864	...	...	...	2,526	7,632	3,577	4,785	43,340
Douche—Males ...	673	...	6,249	3,767	2,581	5,827	690	698	565	...	...	...	634	...	...	...	21,684
Females	...	...	1,172	822	1,163	1,494	53	9	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,782
Slipper, Free ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	9,879	5,530	5,679	21,321
Children's Table Baths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	...	...	...	604
TOTAL ABLUTIONARY	14,406	23,015	22,801	14,963	15,491	19,298	3,203	2,448	2,829	...	...	...	6,194	17,511	9,107	10,464	161,730
Gymnasium—Males ...	...	...	...	...	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757
Females ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Club, Males	...	...	...	...	2,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,410
Females	...	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738
Free, Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL GYMNASTS...	...	...	...	...	3,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,935

TOTAL NUMBER OF BATHERS FROM APRIL 1ST, 1909, TO MARCH 31ST, 1910—continued.

DESCRIPTION.	Central	West Bowling	Manningham	Bowling	Leeds Road	Undercliffe	Grange Road	Lapage Street	Wibsey	Feversham Street	Green Lane	Wapping	Low Moor	Dyson Street	Broomfields.	Prince Street.	TOTALS
Turkish—Males ...	12,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,450
" Females ...	1,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,495
Vapour—Males ...	121	676	...	...	...	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191
" Female ...	24	174	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Electric Bath—Males ...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
" Females ...	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
" Reduced ...	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
" Males, Free ...	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591
" Females, Free ...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Medicated—Males ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
" Females ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" Reduced ...	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881
" Males, Free ...	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416
" Females, Free ...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Special—Males ...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
" Females ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
TOTAL ...	17,670	850	...	...	...	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18, 61
Grand Total ...	47,977	59,775	59,623	43,541	33,915	61,150	40,587	26,993	14,595	20,919	16,275	13,138	6,104	17,511	9,107	10,464	481,784

MUNICIPAL MILK DEPÔT AND DAIRY.

The business done at the Milk Depôt is shown in the following tabular statement :—

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
Humanized Milk sold (bottles)	265,671	385,120	242,495
Sterilized Milk sold, wholesale and retail (pints)	90,766	117,279	127,681
Raw Milk sold, wholesale and retail (galls.)	5124	18,399	71,026
Sterilized Milk supplied to Hospitals (pints)	31,152	14,372	9168
Raw Milk do. (galls.)	3503	7133	8940

The Balance Sheet for the year ending March 31st, 1910, is appended.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

EXPENDITURE.	1908-9.		1909-10.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Amount.	Per-centage of Total Income.	Amount.	Per-centage of Total Income.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wages	331 7 11	14.59	470 5 3	15.99	138 17 4	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	73 0 9	3.21	68 2 8	2.31		4 18 1
General Repairs	46 17 7	2.07	83 10 0	2.86	36 12 5	
Bottles, Teats, Washers, &c.	186 12 10	8.13	68 1 9	2.32		118 11 1
Coal, Coke, Gas, and Water	45 6 6	2.00	44 10 6	1.53		0 16 0
Milk and Cream	1686 17 4	74.25	2195 5 5	74.69	508 8 1	
Sugar	10 19 9	0.48	11 2 7	0.37	0 2 10	
Eggs	150 12 1	6.63	91 16 11	3.13		58 15 2
Printing, &c.	27 3 3	1.24	36 1 5	1.23	8 18 2	
Provender and Straw	56 9 6	2.49	84 9 11	2.86	28 0 5	
Saddlery and Farriery	7 4 6	0.32	14 19 3	0.51	7 14 9	
Disbursements and Sundries	58 1 10	2.57	100 16 4	3.43	42 14 6	
Depreciation	54 7 10	2.40	88 8 7	2.99	34 0 9	
Interest upon amount expended upon Investments	18 18 6	0.83	27 12 11	0.95	8 14 5	
					814 3 8	183 0 4
					183 0 4	
	2754 0 2	121.21	3385 3 6	115.17		
INCREASED EXPENDITURE					£ 631 3 4	

GEO. A. THORPE, F.S.A.A.,

City Treasurer and Accountant.

MILK DEPÔT.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS 1908-9 AND 1909-10.

INCOME.	1908-9.		1909-10.		Increase.	Decrease.						
	Amount.	Per-centage of Total Expend-iture.	Amount.	Per-centage of Total Expend-iture.								
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.					
Milk—Humanized ...	206	6	0	7.49	335	18	10	9.92	129	12	10	
„ Sterilized ...	681	16	9	24.76	950	2	1	28.06	268	5	4	
„ Wholesale ...	1191	15	9	43.27	1487	15	3	43.95	295	19	6	
Cream ...	10	16	6	0.39	33	9	0	0.97	22	12	6	
Eggs ...	174	3	5	6.33	116	13	3	3.45		57	10	2
Honey ...					2	6	11	0.07	2	6	11	
Bottles, Teats, &c. ...	7	4	11	0.26	10	9	3	0.29	3	4	4	
Sundries ...	0	0	10	...	2	2	1	0.07	2	1	3	
									724	2	8	
									57	10	2	
	2272	4	2	82.50	2938	16	8	86.78	666	12	6	
Expenditure in excess of Income ...	481	16	0	...	446	6	10	...				
	2754	0	2	...	3385	3	6	...				
INCREASED INCOME ...									£	666	12	6

MEM.—	£ s. d.
Deficit, 1908-9	481 16 0
Increased Income, 1909-10	666 12 6
„ Expenditure, 1909-10.....	631 3 4
	<u>35 9 2</u>
Deficit, 1909-10	£446 6 10

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	578	50	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	5263	159	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises in- cluded in part 3 of this Report)			
TOTAL	5841	209	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	295	295	...	...
Want of ventilation	40	38	...	...
Overcrowding	8	8	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	6	5	..	...
Other nuisances	316	301	...	...
* Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	60	55	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective	73	69	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	20	20	..	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101)	...	...	..	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ...	92	92	...	1
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in part 3 of this Report).	8	8	...	...
TOTAL	918	891	...	1

* Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted, 1 W.C. for every 20 persons.

III.—HOMEWORK.

OUTWORKERS' LIST, SECTION 107.													
NATURE OF WORK.	List received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Sanitary Defects Found and Remedied in Outworkers' Premises.
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send to lists.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.								
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.							
WEARING APPAREL— (1) Making, &c.... (2) Cleaning and Washing Furniture and Upholstery... Umbrellas, &c. Basket making Brush making Electro Plate Cart Gear Locks, Latches and Keys	206 ... 18 4 2 ... 2	267 6 35 4 2 ... 2 ... 2	328 4 81 9 2 ... 2 ... 4	23 ... 2 1	9 ... 1	35 ... 2 3	1	40 4 3	172 ... 24 7 1 ... 2	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	232 ... 21 1 2 ... 2 ... 1	59 ... 5 ... 1 ... 1	
TOTAL	232	318	450	26	10	40	1	47	206	...	...	259	66

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workshops	...	...	...	...	2247
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	437
	Total number of workshops on Register	...	...	...	...	2684

V.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) 	76
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Work- shop Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector 60 Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector. 125
Other 	9
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :	
Certificates granted during the year 	0
In use at the end of the year 	58

PTOMAINE POISONING.

The following report was made concerning an outbreak of Poisoning due to the consumption of Meat Pies:—

In consequence of information received from a medical practitioner on October 22nd of some cases of ptomaine poisoning in Great Horton I visited the following persons and found them to be suffering in varying degrees from the effects apparently of poisoning due to the consumption of meat pies prepared and sold by the Great Horton Co-operative Industrial Society:

Ellen S., age 34, 33 Cragg Street, commenced with diarrhœa at nine a.m. on October 17th; this was followed by vomiting, collapse, and great weakness, and she was practically in this state at the time of my visit.

Albert S., age 36 (husband), finisher, also commenced with the same symptoms about seven a.m. on October 17th. He left his club about 8.30 the previous evening, and shared a 2d. pie with his wife about nine p.m. The pie was purchased at the Great Horton Co-operative Stores.

Mrs. H., 107 Beldon Road, together with her husband and two boys, partook of beef and kidney pie about 9.20 p.m. on October 15th. She and one of the boys commenced with vomiting and diarrhœa about 1.40 a.m. on the 16th, and had considerable pain in the abdomen. The husband and the other boy were apparently not affected. The pie apparently tasted quite good.

Ernest L., age 26, and Willie L., age 11, 4 Smithy, Great Horton.

Ernest I found to be exceedingly ill, suffering from great pains in the abdomen, vomiting, and collapse. He consumed some steak and kidney pie on October 15th about nine p.m. He suffered from vomiting

and diarrhoea on the afternoon of the 16th, became much worse on the 17th. His brother Willie had some of the pie at 12.30 p.m. on the 18th, and commenced with symptoms similar to those exhibited by his brother on the following day about eight a.m.

At the time of my visit he was recovering.

Mrs. Walter S., age 35, 3 Holly Street.

Norris S., age 11, 3 Holly Street.

Mrs. S. commenced about five a.m. on the 17th with diarrhoea, vomiting, and abdominal pains. She partook of steak and kidney pie about nine o'clock on the previous night. Norris had similar symptoms, but in a milder degree.

James Sn., aged 27, overlooker, 18 Holly Street.

Hannah Sn., age 27 (wife), 18 Holly Street.

Mrs. Sn. bought two pork pies on the evening of the 15th, and they were eaten by herself and husband at 9.30 p.m. They each commenced with the same symptoms, namely, vomiting, diarrhoea, and collapse about 7.30 a.m. on the following morning.

At the time of my visit Mrs. Sn. was very ill, but her husband had recovered.

Mrs. H., age 30, 58 Naples Street, obtained a 2d. pork pie at the Four Lane Ends branch on the 15th, she had two bites at it, came to the conclusion that she was not hungry, and gave the rest to the cat. The cat appreciated the food and remained well.

Mrs. H. says that the pie tasted quite good.

About 11.20 a.m. on the following day Mrs. H. suffered with vomiting, collapse, and abdominal pains.

At the time of my visit she had almost recovered.

Edith E., age 19, 3 Livingstone Street, ate a 2d. pork pie about 8.45 p.m. on October 15th. It tasted quite good, but about 6.30 a.m. the following day she suffered from vomiting, diarrhoea, and abdominal pains.

Agnes C., age 22, 9 Livingstone Street, ate part of a meat pie on the 16th, and suffered from similar symptoms the following morning.

Willie W., age 19, 25 Bank Bottom Mount, at 8.30 p.m. on the 15th had half a pork pie which tasted quite good, although highly seasoned. He commenced to be ill with abdominal pains, diarrhoea, and vomiting about 5.30 p.m. the following day.

Tom H., 25 Bank Bottom Mount, also had a piece of the same pie about the same time, and commenced with similar symptoms the following morning.

Hannah C. and her husband, at No. 9 Cragg Street, and Mrs. R., 72 The Grange, Allerton, all also consumed portions of either pork or steak and kidney pie, and suffered from the same symptoms.

The principal points in this small epidemic of food poisoning are as follows :—

1. All the 17 cases had the same symptoms.
2. All had a few hours previously consumed either pork or steak and kidney pies.
3. All the pies were supplied by the Great Horton Co-operative Stores.
4. The onset of the illness occurred between the 16th and the 17th of October.

There can be no doubt that the cause of this illness was some change that had taken place in a certain consignment of meat pies prepared at the Great Horton Co-operative Stores. Unfortunately at the time of my visit all the pies had been sold and consumed; there was, therefore, nothing left to be examined. I afterwards visited the bakery and café in Great Horton, and found that the batch of pies made on the 14th and 15th consisted of about 15 dozen, and were distributed to the various Co-operative Society's branches.

In view of the fact that only 17 persons were reported as suffering from the effects of the pies, it is evident that only a certain number of the pies were bad. I inspected the premises, and found them to be in a good, clean condition, and there was nothing wrong with the drainage: the manager explained that the pork of which some of the pies were made was obtained from some pigs bought in the St. James's Abattoir a few days previously, and that the steak for the steak and kidney pies was obtained from some animals which had been bought by their own firm.

November 17th, 1909.

(The following Notice was issued to Grocers and Provision Dealers.)

CITY OF BRADFORD.

—O—

TO GROCERS, FOOD PURVEYORS, AND PROVISION DEALERS.

—O—

FACING OF RICE.

Dear Sir,

I beg to call your attention to the fact that the practice of “facing” rice with mineral matter, generally French Chalk, is becoming quite a common practice amongst certain wholesale firms. Although, doubtless, retailers sell such rice in the same condition in which they receive it, and are probably not aware of its treatment with mineral matter, the Health Committee desire me to point out that the admixture of any considerable quantity of mineral matter with rice will, in the future, be considered an adulteration, and proceedings instituted against any person selling such mixture under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. ARNOLD EVANS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL, BRADFORD,

November 30th, 1909.

DISINFECTION OF TRAMCARS.

In accordance with the wish of the Tramways Committee I inspected the methods of cleansing and disinfection of tramcars and presented the following Report to the Tramways Committee :—

To the Members of Tramways Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the request of the Chairman of the Health Committee I have inspected a large number of tramcars at different times of the day and night and on different routes, and have also examined the methods of cleansing and disinfection of cars and their fittings at the Thornbury shed.

I beg to present the following report, viz. :—

1. AS TO CLEANSING.—I was informed the interior of the cars were scrubbed with soap and water once per month. During my inspection of many cars I have not noticed the sides or ceilings in an unclean condition, and in view of the fact that the bye-law against the habit of spitting in the cars is generally observed by the public I think the monthly cleaning appears to be sufficient.
2. AS TO DISINFECTION.—It appears to be the practice to disinfect the interior of the cars, including woodwork, seats, ironwork, and those parts which can only be exposed by removal of seats, with a 10 per cent. solution of Formic Aldehyde, applied by the apparatus known as the “Equifex” spray.

The disinfection is applied at intervals of ten or twelve weeks, when each car is brought in for overhauling. Formic Aldehyde is a most effective disinfectant, and is used daily in the Health Department for disinfecting houses and furniture,

but not in the same strength as at the Thornbury shed. I am of opinion that the same amount of disinfection would be obtained if the solution used was 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent., and it would not be so irritating to the eyes and throat of the attendant conducting the operation.

In reference to those cars with cushions, the system of disinfection does not appear to be efficient, the only application being a draught of compressed air, which has some cleansing but no disinfectant value. However, there are only about one dozen of these cars at present in use and the manager informed me that in a few months these will have become obsolete.

With the exception of the cushions, I believe the cleansing and disinfection of the tramcars is efficiently carried out, and this opinion is supported by the fact that for the year ending March 31st, 1908, the sum expended for these purposes was £5200.

3. AS TO OVERCROWDING. At certain times of the day and generally on the "last car" at night there occurs a serious amount of overcrowding. I have on many occasions noticed the interior of a car intended to seat 22 persons crowded with 39. Such a state of overcrowding cannot make for the health or comfort of the passengers, and should any one of them be suffering acutely from influenza he might easily infect several of the others. I think some limit should be made as to the number of passengers to be carried at busy times of the day over and above the number for which the car is certified.
4. AS TO VENTILATION.—The arrangements for ventilation in all cars except those of the latest design are faulty. Any ventilators so situate that they can be interfered with by passengers are unsatisfactory, and this type is now in general use. If the cars were fitted with some ventilator such as a "hit and miss"

at the front of the car, or an electrically driven machine fan, solely under the control of the conductor, the close and stuffy smell noticed in cars that have been overcrowded would not occur.

Generally I am of opinion that the risk of infection to users of tramcars is not serious.

Whenever a large number of people is aggregated in a small space some amount of risk must be taken, but the risk of infection taken by persons attending crowded meetings, or by infants attending an overcrowded school, is infinitely greater, most probably on account of exposure for a longer period to unsuspected source of infection.

Believe me, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. ARNOLD EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.

April 6th, 1909.

NEW BUILDINGS
AND
INSANITARY PROPERTY.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Table A shows that 476 new houses have been built during the year and certified as fit for habitation in accordance with the Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1875.

TABLE A.

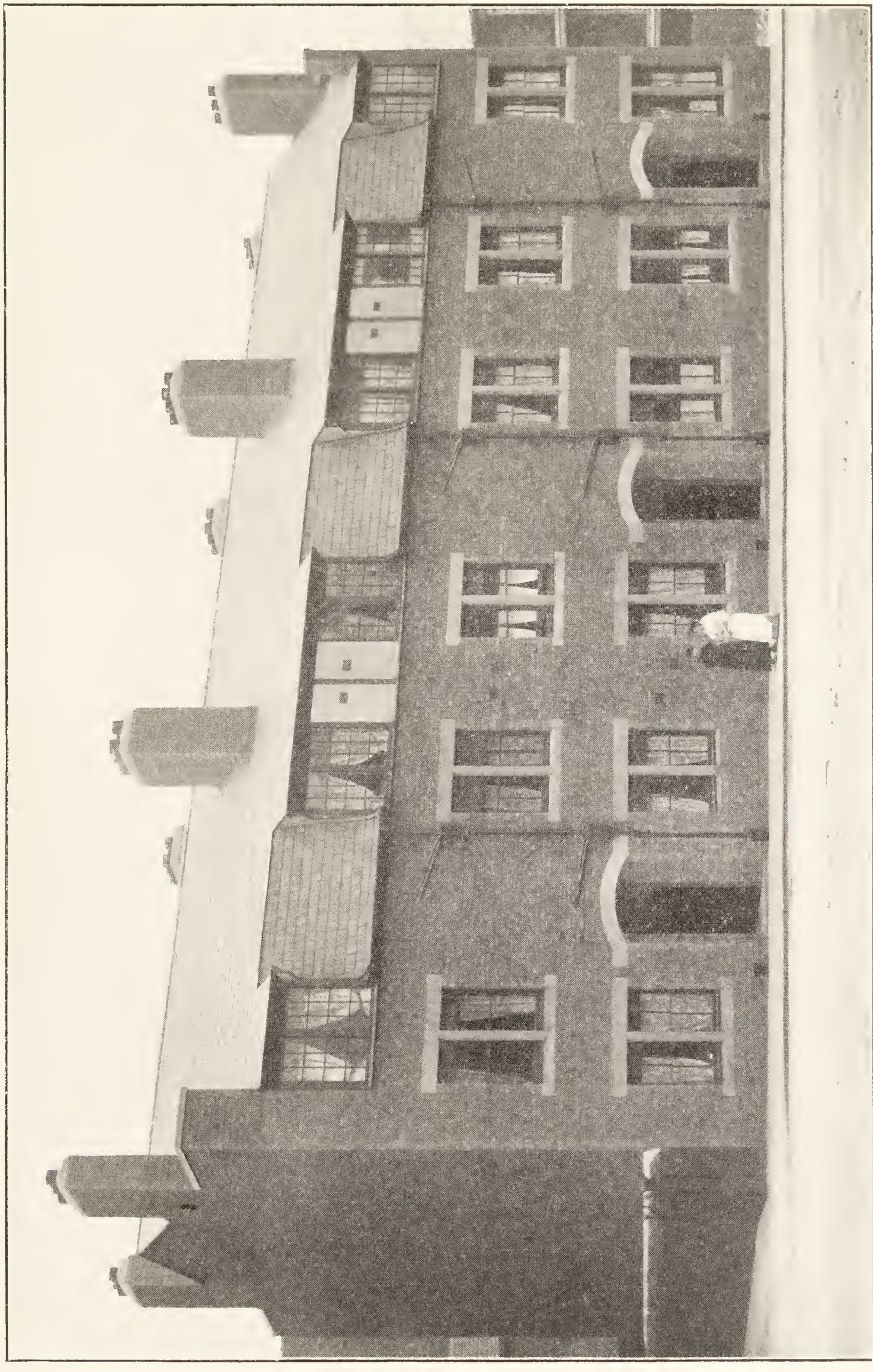
Showing number of New Buildings certified as fit for habitation in each of the Wards, and in the whole City, during the years 1900-1909.

WARDS.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
North	88	58	68	7	8	23	21	8	9	18
South	88	73	67	68	58	8	28	23	...	15
East	23	17	39	60	37	30	7	21	..	21
West	5	...	1	...	2	...	..	...	..	1
Listerhills	33	61	25	15	32	2	...	5	..	...
Great Horton	373	285	282	290	224	110	48	48	45	30
Little Horton	...	3	4	35	161	63	83	15	22	42
East Bowling	132	86	61	66	150	50	14	57	38	10
West Bowling	87	49	43	153	128	157	81	80	94	51
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bradford Moor... ..	180	100	136	123	222	190	117	130	103	84
Manningham	4	25	33	9	14	52	13	7	...	52
Bolton	6	40	12	13	1	33	5	14	7	32
Heaton	55	49	92	97	104	77	102	88	62	29
Allerton	64	62	65	72	35	41	14	43	35	29
Eccleshill	12	21	41	80	104	53	59	33	33	17
Idle	32	7	13	11	41	40	10	9	12	6
North Bierley East	25	7	21	32	65	71	21	41	19	17
North Bierley West	7	16	10	15	8	7	1	6	...	5
Thornton	...	5	1	36	43	3	3	...	1	...
Tong	26	3	9	56	21	47	19	9	6	17
CITY TOTAL	1240	967	1023	1238	1458	1057	655	637	486	476

LONGLANDS TENEMENT DWELLINGS.

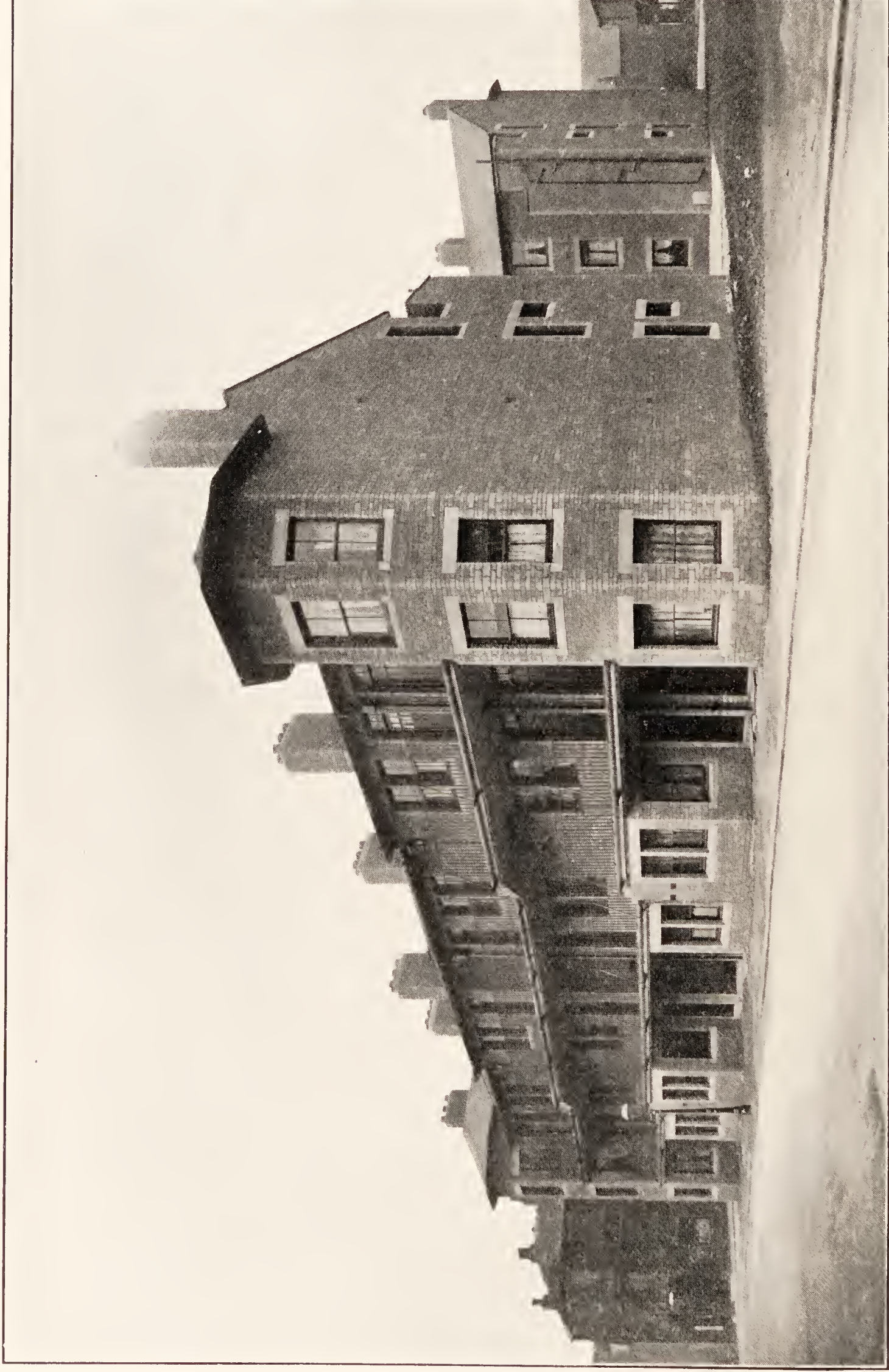
The five blocks of tenements erected on part of the site of the Longlands Insanitary Area are now completed and fully occupied.

I append photos. of three of the blocks.

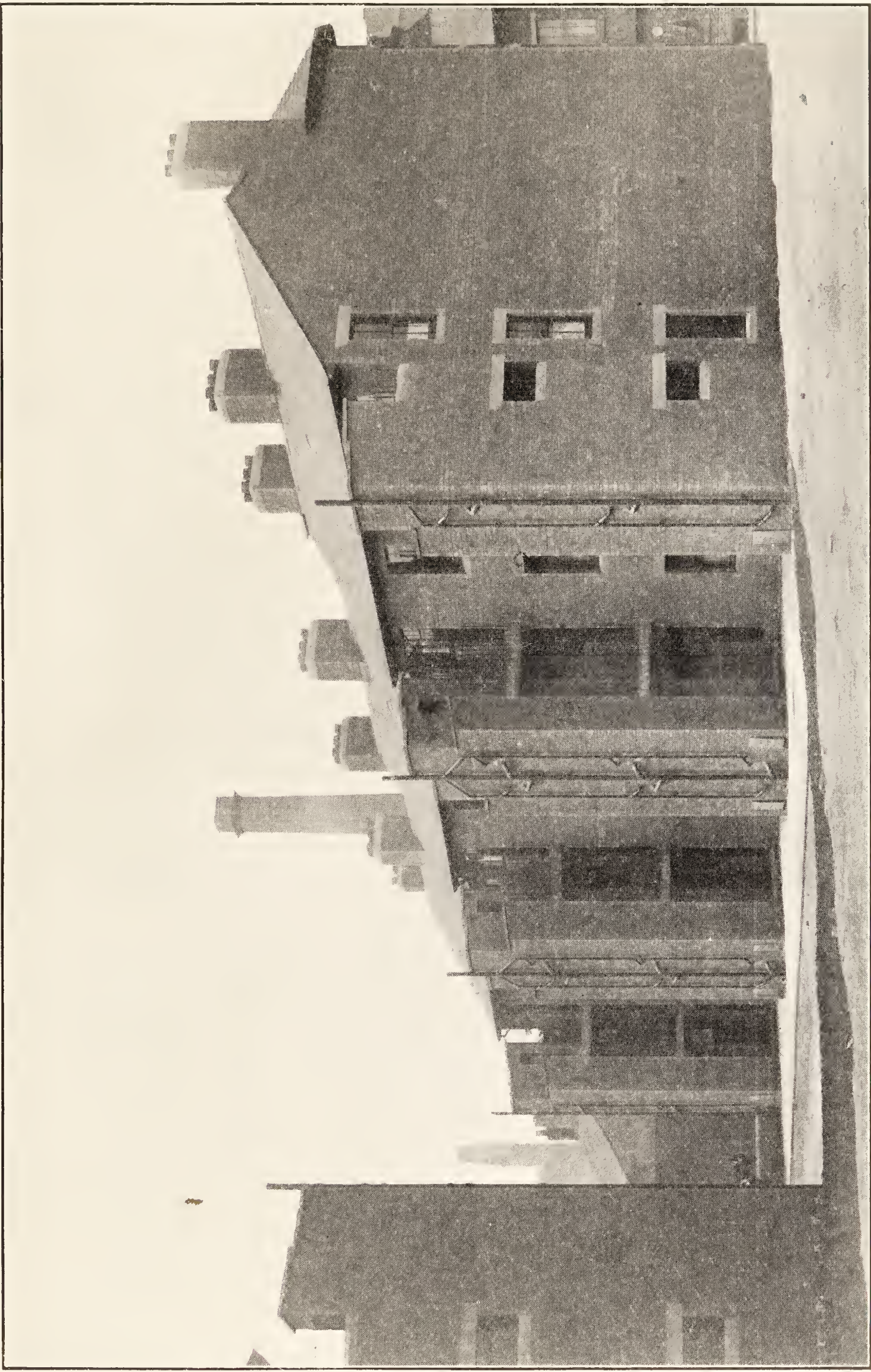


No. 5 Block. Single Rooms. Rent, 1s. 8d. and 2s. Od. per week.

LONGLANDS AREA - TENEMENT DWELLINGS.



No. 3 Block. Each Tenement consists of Two Rooms and Scullery.
Rent, 4s. Od. and 4s. 3d. per week.



No. 4 Block, back view. Each Tenement consists of Two Rooms and Scullery.
Rent, 4s. 0d. and 4s. 3d. per week.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

During the year I made representations under Part II., Sec. 32 (1) of the Act, in reference to the undermentioned dwelling-houses. In my opinion the insanitary conditions of these houses rendered them dangerous or injurious to health and unfit for habitation.

EBENEZER STREET—9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 20,
22, 24, 26, 28.

BACK EBENEZER STREET—16, 20, 28, 32, 36, 40, 48, 52.

GRANBY STREET—5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 68.

ROCK SIDE, STORR HILL—1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

CALEDONIA STREET—179.

HARDY STREET—29.

BOLLING STREET—15, 18.

SCOTT STREET, ODSAL—28, 32.

GEORGE STREET—24, 25, 27.

FREDERICK STREET—52, 54.

PRINCE STREET, TONG—1, 3.

HIGH STREET, GREAT HORTON—323, 325, 327.

BRADFORD CORPORATION GAS AND IMPROVEMENT
ACT, 1871.

Under this Act I have certified the undermentioned dwellings as unfit for habitation. They were closed by order of the City Council

HOUSES.

5, Rook Lane.
Ellar Carr, Idle.

BASEMENTS.

Bolton Road—355, 357, 367, 371.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

Dixon Street—8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.

North Street—12.

Sidney Street—3, 13, 15, 25, 27.

Wapping Road—199A, 201A, 207A, 209A, 215A, 217A, 223A,
225A, 231A, 233A, 241A.

Heap Lane—124A, 126A, 128A, 130A.

The undermentioned houses were purchased by agreement and subsequently demolished.

Bolling Street—27A, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39.

Granby Street—53, 55.

Wapping Street—5, 7, 9.

Wapping Cross Street—11, 15, 17, 19.

Abbey Street—26, 28, 34.

Craven Street—10, 12.

CITY HOSPITALS.

CITY HOSPITAL, LEEDS ROAD.

The following report by Dr. Kitchin shows the work done at the Leeds Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases during the year 1909.

TABLE A.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1908	..	..	...	78
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	861
			TOTAL	939
Discharged, relieved, or cured	...	...	...	793
Died	...	...	...	50
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1909	..	..	...	96
			TOTAL	939

TABLE B.—SCARLET FEVER.

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.		Death- Rate per Cent.
	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	
Under 1	3	1	3	2	6	3	50
1—2	5	2	1	1	6	3	50
2—3	17	2	12	...	29	2	6·89
3—4	13	...	31	...	44	...	...
4—5	19	1	21	...	40	1	2·5
Total under 5	57	6	68	3	125	9	7·2
5—10	123	2	133	2	256	4	1·56
10—15	71	...	72	...	143	...	...
15—20	18	...	24	...	42	...	...
20—25	10	...	18	...	28	...	...
25—30	5	...	9	...	14	...	...
30—35	6	...	2	...	8	...	...
35—40	4	...	2	...	6	...	...
TOTAL	... 294	8	328	5	622	13	2·09

TABLE C.—ENTERIC FEVER.

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.		
	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Death- Rate Per Cent.
Under 5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
5—10	1	...	3	..	4	...	...
10—15	2	...	3	1	5	1	20'0
15—20	5	...	2	...	7	...	...
20—25	3	1	2	...	5	1	20'0
25—30	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
30—35	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
35—40	1	1	...	...	1	1	100'0
40—45	1	1	...	..	1	1	100'0
45—50	3	...	2	1	5	1	20'0
50—55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60—65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65—70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	20	3	12	2	32	5	15.62

TABLE D. —DIPHTHERIA.

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.		
	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Death- Rate. Per Cent.
Under 1	3	2	1	1	4	3	75·0
1—2	2	...	5	4	7	4	57·1
2—3	5	...	4	1	9	1	11·1
3—4	3	1	15	2	18	3	16·6
4—5	15	2	10	3	25	5	20·0
Total under 5	28	5	35	11	63	16	25·39
5—10	27	4	35	...	62	4	6·45
10—15	13	2	10	1	23	3	13·04
15—20	2	...	6	1	8	1	12·5
20—25	1	...	9	...	10	...	...
25—30	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
30—35	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
35—40	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
40—45	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
45—50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50—55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	71	11	104	13	175	24	13·71

TABLE E.

Showing Number of Cases admitted during each month of 1909.

1908.	Scarlet Fever.			Enteric Fever.			Diphtheria.			Other Diseases.			Total Admissions.		
Month.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
January ...	18	18	36	1	...	1	10	14	24	...	...	...	29	32	61
February ...	9	17	26	...	1	1	10	13	23	...	...	...	19	31	50
March ...	14	26	40	3	1	4	6	5	11	...	...	..	23	32	55
April ...	14	15	29	4	...	4	4	5	9	...	3	3	22	23	45
May ...	18	20	38	2	...	2	8	9	17	1	1	2	29	30	59
June ...	36	38	74	1	...	1	6	7	13	...	...	...	43	45	88
July ...	39	31	70	...	...	...	5	4	9	...	1	1	44	36	80
August ...	29	41	70	...	1	1	1	9	10	...	1	1	30	52	82
September	30	25	55	6	3	9	3	8	11	...	1	1	39	37	76
October ...	29	28	57	1	2	3	8	10	18	...	4	4	38	44	82
November	23	24	47	1	3	4	6	11	17	4	2	6	34	40	74
December	35	45	80	1	1	2	4	9	13	3	11	14	43	66	109
TOTAL ...	294	328	622	20	12	32	71	104	175	8	24	32	393	468	861

OTHER DISEASES.

Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Febricula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tonsilitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drug Rash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>32</u>

Of these patients eight died. Two deaths occurred from peritonitis, one from measles, one from syphilis, one from tubercular meningitis, two from pneumonia, and one from nephritis.

SUMMARY.

YEAR.	SMALLPOX.				ENTERIC FEVER.				SCARLET FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.				OTHER DISEASES.				TOTALS.			From 1875 to 1906.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Deaths.	Cases.	Death-rate per 100.				
1876	12	...	...	40	5	12.5	35	9	26.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	19.2	113	19	18.8	2,876	27½		
1877	19	4	21.05	65	13	20.0	72	9	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	29.6	183	34	18.5	5,579	31½		
1878	5	1	20.0	55	13	23.6	148	17	11.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	11.1	237	34	14.3	9,263	39		
1879	8	...	...	24	3	12.5	159	14	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	17.39	214	21	9.8	8,414	39		
1880	2	1	50.0	60	8	13.3	248	38	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	7	12.9	364	54	14.8	13,192	36½		
1881	21	2	9.5	61	7	11.5	317	42	13.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	426	51	11.97	16,073	37½		
1882	26	3	8.8	88	17	19.3	213	31	14.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	5	12.8	366	56	15.32	14,766	40		
1883	5	...	...	119	17	14.2	233	17	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	8.6	375	36	9.6	15,949	42½		
1884	3	...	...	93	17	18.2	237	11	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	13.7	362	32	8.8	14,215	39½		
1885	28	2	7.14	89	6	6.74	456	19	4.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	34.7	506	35	5.89	21,391	36		
1886	4	...	...	83	8	9.63	625	29	4.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	14.3	726	39	5.37	29,305	40½		
1887	3	...	...	79	7	8.86	830	21	2.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	55.5	921	33	3.58	38,609	42½		
1888	16	2	12.5	57	6	10.53	283	12	4.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	9.9	367	21	5.72	16,479	46		
1889	9	1	11.11	90	26	28.89	355	40	11.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	6	16.67	490	73	14.90	21,315	43½		

1891	...	...	...	76	15	19.6	780	83	10.6	...	...	...	39	10	25.6	897	108	12.04	39,838	44
1892	25	4	16.6	41	11	26.8	587	27	4.6	...	...	...	32	7	21.8	685	49	7.2	29,191	42½
1893	935	100	10.6	11	4	36.3	228	17	7.8	...	...	...	12	1	8.3	1186	122	10.2	34,203	28.8
1894	...	...	...	42	8	19.0	525	30	5.7	...	...	...	16	...	...	583	38	6.5	27,124	46.5
1895	...	...	...	97	20	20.6	250	16	6.4	...	...	...	28	9	32.14	375	45	12.0	17,331	46.21
1896	...	...	...	77	15	19.4	248	14	5.6	...	...	...	21	6	28.5	346	35	10.1	17,368	50.1
1897	...	...	...	74	11	14.8	226	5	2.21	...	...	...	17	8	47.05	317	24	7.5	14,549	45.8
1898	...	...	...	162	21	12.9	556	7	1.2	...	...	...	42	16	38.09	760	44	5.8	35,112	46.2
1899	...	...	...	131	16	12.2	1658	74	4.4	...	...	...	24	11	45.8	1813	101	5.5	87,024	48
1900	...	...	...	175	38	21.7	821	42	5.1	...	...	...	34	6	17.6	1030	86	8.3	47,998	46.6
1901	...	...	...	137	18	13.1	573	18	3.1	...	...	...	36	12	33.3	746	48	6.4	33,868	45.3
1902	...	...	...	79	14	17.7	571	26	4.5	111	23	20.7	28	6	21.8	789	69	8.7	35,347	44.8
1903	...	...	...	80	13	16.25	467	19	4.06	96	22	22.9	25	6	24.0	668	60	8.9	30,193	45.1
1904	...	...	...	64	17	26.5	550	17	3.09	437	85	19.4	28	5	17.8	1079	124	11.4	44,454	41.2
1905	...	...	...	85	11	12.9	570	32	5.6	275	37	13.4	24	4	16.6	954	84	8.8	41,403	43.4
1906	...	...	...	121	20	16.52	694	22	3.17	183	14	7.65	15	6	40.0	1013	62	6.12	42,850	42.3
1907	...	...	...	50	10	20.0	374	12	3.2	141	16	11.34	13	2	15.3	578	40	6.9	23,871	41.3
1908	...	...	...	88	18	20.0	493	9	1.82	177	15	8.47	10	3	30.0	768	45	5.8	32,640	42.5
1909	...	...	...	32	5	15.62	622	13	2.09	175	24	13.71	32	8	25.0	861	50	5.8	35,559	41.3

THE CITY HOSPITAL—BIERLEY HALL.

The Table shows the number of cases of Smallpox and other diseases isolated and treated at Bierley Hall:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	Total No. of days in Hosp tal. 1909.	Average No. of days in Hospital.
Smallpox	...	..	...	...	...
Convalescent Scarlatina	178	242	267	8169	31
Others	...	...	...	...	...
	178	242	267	8169	31

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cost of Maintenance and Establishment Charges for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

MAINTENANCE.

	Leeds Road. £ s. d.	Bierley Hall. £ s. d.
Cost of articles (food and drink), including stimulants and aerated waters	1587 2 4	352 0 11
Cost of stimulants and aerated waters only	58 10 10	3 17 2
Cost per head of household and patients (all ages) per day, including stimulants and aerated waters ...	8·1	7·9
Cost per head of household and patients (all ages) per day of stimulants and aerated waters only	·33	·36

	Leeds Road.	Bierley Hall
Number of patients under 12 years of age ...	604	220
Number of patients over 12 years of age ...	231	47
Total number of patients	835	267

For the year ending March 31st, 1910, the cost of maintenance of patients admitted from Bradford to the conjoint Hospitals is as follows:—

	Half-year ended 31st March, 1910.				Half-year ended 30th Sept., 1909.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
North Bierley Joint Hospital..	0	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0	9	0	per week.
Calverley Joint Hospital	...	0	11	4	...	0	12	0 ,,
Thornton Joint Hospital	...	0	12	0	...	1	1	7 ,,

The following sums were paid during the year under the head of "Establishment Charges":—

North Bierley Joint Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	£883	17	11
Calverley Joint Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	537	12	0
Thornton Joint Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	370	1	4

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

North Bierley Joint Hospital	{	Number of patients under 12 years	...	179
		Number of patients over 12 years	...	50
		Total number of patients	...	229
Calverley Joint Hospital	{	Number of patients under 12 years	...	73
		Number of patients over 12 years	...	19
		Total number of patients	...	92
Thornton Joint Hospital	{	Number of patients under 12 years	...	17
		Number of patients over 12 years	...	7
		Total number of patients	..	24

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

CITY ANALYST'S OFFICE,

HUSTLERGATE,

January 14th, 1910.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31ST, 1909.

Milk 498	Honey 3
Icing Sugar 3	Whisky 3
Jam 1	Coffee 4
Baking Powder 10	Mustard 2
Butter 70	Malt Vinegar 3
Margarine 12	Lithia Water 1
Corn Flour 1	Sardines 1
Flour 1	Oatmeal 1
Brown Bread 1	Lime Water 1
Lard 29	Tincture of Rhubarb... .. 1
Sausage 10	Boracic Ointment 2
Ground Rice 2	Mercurous Chloride Ointment .. 2
Rice 7	Zinc Ointment 1
Arrowroot 2	Resin Ointment 3
Beer 12	Hamamalis Ointment 1
Potted Meat 1	Soap Liniment 1
Cod Fish 1	Citric Acid 2
Cheese 17	Iron Pills 1
Treacle 1	Olive Oil 1
Demerara Sugar 1	Seidlitz Powder 1
Mustard 3	Spirit of Camphor 2
Pepper... .. 8	Citrate of Iron and Quinine .. 1
Ground Ginger 5	Extract of Cascara Sagrada .. 1
Pepsin Chewing Gum 5	Paregoric 1
Lobster 1	Gregory's Powder 2
Cream 9	Camphor 1

Borax	1	Glycerine	2
Flowers of Sulphur	2	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	4
Milk of Sulphur	3	Sulphur Ointment	1
Castor Oil	2	Salicylic Acid... ..	1
Camphorated Oil	3	Codliver Oil	1
Liniment of Lime	1	Spirit of Sal Volatile... ..	2
Compound Liquorice Powder	4	Ipecacuanha Wine	1
Ammoniated Tincture of		Tartaric Acid	1
Quinine	3	Spirit of Peppermint	1
Tincture of Nux Vomica	1		—
Strong Ammonia	1	Total Number of Samples	793
Spirit of Turpentine	3		<u> </u>
Cream of Tartar	2		

Out of the 793 samples of Foods and Drugs analysed during the year 1909, 45 samples or 5·6 per cent. were “adulterated”; 11 samples or 1·4 per cent. were of “doubtful” quality: in all 56 samples or 7 per cent. proved to be unsatisfactory.

MILK.

498 samples of Milk were submitted for analysis, and of these:—

13 samples of Milk contained 95, 93·3, 93·3, 93·3, 92·7, 92·89, 88·7, 87·3, 86·6, 86, 83·3, and 76·6 per cent. of the minimum amount of Fat.

The Milks containing 93·3, 92, 89, 87·3, 86, and 83·3 per cent. of the minimum amount of Fat also contained 6·8, 5·1, 29, 1·8, 9·8, and $21\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of added water respectively.

4 samples of Milk contained 11·5, 8·2, 7·7, and 7 per cent. of added water.

3 samples of Milk contained 14·7, 10·6, and 8·2 per cent. of added water.

1 sample of Old Milk contained 5·5 per cent. of added water, and $1\frac{1}{3}$ grains per pint of Boric Acid.

1 sample of Separated Milk contained 3·1 per cent. of added water.

BUTTER.

70 samples of Butter were submitted, and of these 2 samples of Butter contained 6.44 and 4.34 per cent. of added water.

ICING SUGAR.

3 samples of Icing Sugar were submitted, and of these 2 samples of Icing Sugar contained $9\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{7}$ per cent. of Borax.

WHISKY.

3 samples of Whisky were analysed, and 2 samples of Whisky contained 25 degrees underproof standard spirit, with 3.2 and 2.6 per cent. of added water.

RICE.

7 samples of Rice were submitted for analysis, and these 7 samples were reported upon as "doubtful" owing to the presence of over the maximum percentage of mineral matter.

BAKING POWDER.

10 samples of Baking Powder were submitted, and of these

1 sample was reported upon as "doubtful" owing to the presence of a small percentage of Acid Phosphate of Lime.

Of the above 10 samples of Baking Powder analysed, 4 samples were found to contain varying small amounts of Acid Phosphate of Lime. Although this is a new departure, no injurious substances were discoverable, and after full consideration three of these four samples were accepted as "genuine."

PEPSIN CHEWING GUM.

5 samples were submitted for analysis, and these samples were reported upon as "adulterated." They showed the entire absence of "Pepsin," and also of "Gum," in the ordinary sense of the word.

STRONG AMMONIA.

1 sample was submitted, and this contained only 12·5 per cent. of Ammonia, whereas the B.P. strong solution of Ammonia contains 32·5 per cent. "Doubtful."

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE.

3 samples of Spirit of Turpentine were submitted, and these contained 58, 52, and 50 per cent. of Spirits of Turpentine, with 42, 48, and 50 per cent. of Casolene respectively.

RESIN OINTMENT.

3 samples were analysed, and of these
2 samples contained 61½ and 56 per cent. of the proper amount of Resin.

MERCUROUS CHLORIDE OINTMENT.

2 samples were submitted, and
1 sample showed the entire absence of Benzoated Lard, of which 90 per cent. should be present according to the British Pharmacopœia, Paraffin Wax having been substituted entirely in place of the Benzoated Lard.
1 sample showed the presence of 10 per cent. of Ammoniated Mercury Chloride, whereas 10 per cent. of Mercurous Chloride should be present according to the British Pharmacopœia.

SPIRIT OF SAL VOLATILE.

2 samples were submitted, and of these
1 sample contained only 77 per cent. of the proper proportion of Carbonate of Ammonia and only 52 per cent. of the proper amount of strong solution of Ammonia required by the British Pharmacopœia.
1 sample contained only 89 per cent. of the amount of Ammonium Carbonate and 36 per cent. of the amount of strong solution

of Ammonia, which should be present in accordance with the formula given in the British Pharmacopœia.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

2 samples of Cream of Tartar were submitted for analysis, and both these samples contained about one and a-half times as much lead as the maximum amount which should be present in a sample of cream of tartar intended for human consumption.

These were classified as "doubtful."

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

4 samples of Sweet Spirit of Nitre, and of these
3 samples of Sweet Spirit of Nitre contained only 89·1, 57·9, and 33·7 per cent. of the minimum amount of Nitrous Ether.

In connection with the Special Arrangement with the Trade and Public, 14 samples were submitted for analysis during the year 1909, which were as follows :—

2 samples of Cheese	Genuine.
1 sample of Milk of Sulphur	„
1 „ Camphorated Oil	„
1 „ Castor Oil.....	„
1 „ Milk	„
1 „ Icing Sugar	„
1 „ Rice	„
2 samples of Butter	„
4 „ Baking Powder.....	„

Faithfully yours,

F. W. RICHARDSON.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

On their Inspection of Sanatoriums for the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In accordance with the resolution of the Health Committee of January 13th, 1909, that the recommendations of the joint Health Committee, Education Committee, and Board of Guardians be adopted, and that the Committee decide to visit such institutions and make such inquiries as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of determining the nature and extent of the provision to be made for carrying into effect the recommendation that the Health Committee provide accommodation for women in the incipient stages of tuberculosis of the lungs, the Health Committee visited the following institutions, viz.:—

On January 27th, the Bradford Poor Law Sanatorium at Eastby.

February 16th, the Sanatorium at Eldwick for women, administered by a private committee.

March 1st, the Sanatorium of the Birmingham Corporation at Salterley Grange, Cheltenham, and the Crossley Sanatorium, Delamere Forest, founded by the late Mr. Crossley, and attached to the Manchester Hospital for consumption and diseases of the throat and chest; also the Liverpool Sanatorium at "Rough Hill," Kingswood, Delamere Forest, erected by the late Lady Willcox, and Mr. W. P. Hartley.

On May 3rd and 4th, the Sanatorium at Benenden, Kent, established by the National Association for the establishment and maintenance of Sanatoria for workers suffering from tuberculosis; and the Sanatorium at Frimley, Surrey, belonging to the Brompton Hospital, for diseases of the chest.

After an inspection of the above-mentioned institutions and after conferring with their medical staff, the Committee formed the opinion that a large number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis can be cured, and that a still larger number if subjected to Sanatorium treatment at a stage of the disease not too far advanced may receive considerable benefit.

During their inspection of the above-mentioned institutions the Committee noted that the original method of open-air treatment—started many years ago in Germany and subsequently adopted at British Sanatoriums—had been supplemented by the addition of a system of graduated labour.

At every Sanatorium visited, part of the treatment consisted of graduated labour, more particularly was this the case in the two Sanatoriums in the south of England, in which institutions out-door work by the patients had been graduated with great precision. At the Brompton Sanatorium at Frimley, women as well as men were observed to be using the pick and shovel, and performing useful horticultural labour.

At this sanatorium we were informed by Dr. Paterson, the resident Medical Officer, that the patients were anxious to adopt graduated labour as a method of treatment, and that in those cases in which the patients took an active and intelligent interest in their own case, the method of graduated labour soon produced an improvement shown by a rapid diminution in the sputum, gradual increase in strength and vigour, and a gain in bodily weight.

It was noticed by the Committee that there was an almost unanimous opinion on the part of superintendents of sanatoriums that it was undesirable to treat both sexes in the same institution.

During the year 1906, the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs in women over 15 years of age was 155, 72 of which were those of single women, and 83 those of women either married or widowed.

While we recognise that there is a great disinclination amongst married women who have a family of small children to undergo treatment away from home, we think that the single women and a small proportion of the married women would be willing to undergo Sanatorium treatment, and we are, therefore, of opinion that the size of any projected sanatorium should be for about 50 persons.

In reference to construction, the committee are of opinion that efficiency may be obtained at a much less cost than has been incurred in the building of many sanatoriums. We have as the result of our visit come to the conclusion that a plain building so arranged as to provide shelter and sleeping accommodation may be provided at a moderate cost. We see no objection to constructing a sanatorium two or even three storeys in height. We consider the buildings at the Crossley Sanatorium and Brompton Sanatorium at Frimley unnecessarily costly, and think that the accommodation provided in the manner adopted by the Birmingham Sanatorium and the Benenden Sanatorium to be the most satisfactory, and to give the best return for the outlay involved.

As a result of our inspection we recommend:—

- (1) That the Council should acquire a site suitable for the erection of a sanatorium, and in considering the suitability of any site, regard should be taken as to the facility of providing open-air work for graduated labour.
- (2) That a sanatorium should be built approximating as nearly as possible in construction to the Birmingham or the Benenden institutions.
- (3) That in view of the fact that a considerable number of cases suitable for treatment already exist in Bradford, the above two recommendations should be carried into effect without unnecessary delay.

A. PRIESTMAN.

June 16th, 1909.

TABLES REQUIRED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

H

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births. registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	226,373	5508	24.33	998	181	4343	19.19	679	63	54	4334	19.15
1900	278,634	6720	24.06	945	141	4767	17.07	696	52	61	4776	17.10
1901	280,161	6461	23.06	1085	168	4681	16.71	616	45	65	4701	16.78
1902	281,770	6574	22.89	911	139	4508	15.70	645	40	82	4550	16.15
1903	283,412	6595	23.27	974	148	4600	16.23	724	57	61	4604	16.25
1904	285,089	6278	22.02	1048	167	4956	17.38	876	66	110	5000	17.54
1905	286,799	6047	21.08	873	144	4340	15.13	768	49	105	4396	15.33
1906	288,544	5937	20.58	903	152	4617	16.00	851	54	96	4659	16.15
1907	290,323	5736	19.76	713	124	4202	14.47	800	63	75	4214	14.51
†1908	292,136	5998	20.14	860	143	4577	15.37	979	74	76	4579	15.38
Averages for years 1899-1908	279,324	6185	22.14	931	151	4559	16.32	763	56	78	4581	16.40
1909	293,983	5507	18.73	637	116	4208	14.31	860	66	68	4210	14.32

* Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population. † 53 weeks.

TABLE I.—*continued.*

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	...	22,841	Total population at all ages	...	...	279,767	At Census of 1901.
	...	...	...	Number of inhabited houses	...	...	64,641	
	...	...	...	Average number of persons per house	...	...	4.33	

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Bradford Union Workhouse.	Calverley Conjoint Hospital.	Bradford Fever Hospital.
Bradford Royal Infirmary.	North Bierley Joint Fever Hospital.	Bierley Hall Smallpox Hospital.
Eye and Ear Infirmary.	West Riding Lunatic Asylums.	
Children's Hospital.		
St. Catherine's Home.		
Dr. Barnardo's Home.		
Thornton Joint Fever Hospital.		

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. NORTH.				2. SOUTH.				3. EAST.				4. WEST.				5. LISTERHILLS.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1899 ...	12,685	337	252	73	14,347	391	377	90	16,649	428	246	65	12,251	343	482	99	17,604	354	313	62
* 1900...	12,674	295	254	51	14,499	407	294	79	16,782	402	234	35	12,012	304	302	59	17,471	350	318	60
1901...	12,663	333	258	66	14,662	404	287	84	16,922	358	235	57	11,770	281	286	61	17,340	337	271	54
1902...	12,658	319	265	53	14,826	408	290	81	17,059	380	237	46	11,538	262	232	42	17,215	357	259	48
1903...	12,732	340	277	67	14,912	411	287	92	17,158	396	234	50	11,605	292	265	54	17,315	365	279	60
1904...	12,807	294	311	80	15,001	404	282	78	17,259	350	273	57	11,674	268	301	78	17,417	328	268	46
1905...	12,844	291	250	63	15,091	364	253	54	17,363	341	223	42	11,744	251	216	55	17,521	308	266	47
1906...	12,963	302	286	67	15,183	364	303	68	17,471	357	249	43	11,816	208	261	66	17,629	285	280	49
1907...	13,043	313	272	56	15,243	300	228	38	17,571	307	243	55	11,816	210	230	37	17,629	322	270	54
† 1908...	13,070	305	282	72	15,308	345	300	72	17,631	353	247	57	11,816	189	222	32	17,644	305	264	52
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	12,813	312	270	64	14,907	379	290	73	17,186	367	242	50	11,804	260	279	58	17,478	331	278	53
1909...	13,104	269	212	27	15,308	291	258	48	17,631	322	213	30	11,816	179	192	19	17,644	294	268	48

NOTE.—(a) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased. * Extension of City. † 53 weeks.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	6. GREAT HORTON.				7. LITTLE HORTON.				8. EAST BOWLING.				9. WEST BOWLING.				10. EXCHANGE.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1899...	18,961	394	270	54	15,192	422	585	98	17,341	469	295	86	19,174	474	282	70	4080	111	98	28
* 1900...	19,473	475	311	59	15,179	412	283	77	17,499	490	349	72	19,411	492	360	70	3987	83	121	23
1901...	19,972	409	270	53	15,169	386	269	70	17,760	468	334	86	19,660	484	323	79	3893	85	112	25
1902...	20,510	468	260	53	15,163	384	242	44	17,840	476	349	79	19,909	452	329	71	3807	93	83	12
1903...	20,631	454	270	39	15,251	391	270	52	17,943	472	330	77	20,024	479	312	83	3830	79	90	15
1904...	20,753	457	340	62	15,342	386	295	56	18,040	467	360	80	20,143	465	349	79	3852	73	103	23
1905...	20,877	412	301	42	15,434	377	275	51	18,157	427	306	78	20,264	440	306	64	3875	49	81	13
1906...	20,995	482	315	48	15,528	357	270	55	18,263	419	316	75	20,380	399	294	67	3900	67	83	16
1907...	21,245	415	261	48	15,678	366	255	43	18,348	413	310	69	20,589	402	294	49	3900	66	74	10
+ 1908...	21,380	461	284	50	15,723	361	297	45	18,510	408	333	61	20,817	443	311	59	3900	64	94	20
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908	20,479	442	288	50	15,365	384	304	59	17,972	450	327	76	20,038	453	316	69	3902	67	93	18
+ 1909	21,551	419	293	34	15,806	358	271	45	18,654	371	277	46	21,174	400	285	49	3900	58	75	12

TABLE II.—continued.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	11. BRADFORD MOOR.				12. MANNINGHAM.				13. BOLTON.				14. HEATON.				15. ALLERTON.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.																				
1899...	19,156	497	346	97	23,320	576	316	78	8689	145	102	21	16,537	376	265	55	10,387	191	114	22
*1900...	19,358	569	318	78	23,427	567	362	52	8725	125	119	14	16,593	337	198	45	10,535	172	149	23
1901...	19,571	520	369	103	23,548	547	370	90	8769	151	89	13	16,659	283	197	29	10,692	188	138	21
1902...	19,785	549	318	68	23,663	554	327	67	8809	164	107	21	16,720	298	193	27	10,847	182	143	21
1903...	19,900	571	331	78	23,801	520	328	68	8861	158	110	18	16,817	208	207	34	10,910	199	152	25
1904...	20,018	537	346	91	23,942	523	399	81	8913	160	110	17	16,916	289	233	41	10,975	184	131	17
1905...	20,138	528	303	67	24,086	506	343	68	8966	143	94	18	17,017	284	202	32	11,041	205	135	26
1906...	20,262	528	294	60	24,234	474	390	81	9021	116	94	13	17,120	287	201	31	11,109	204	143	23
1907...	20,496	469	288	66	24,274	480	327	56	9061	146	108	15	17,220	275	209	23	11,169	184	137	15
†1908...	20,871	533	374	72	24,290	479	336	70	9101	136	100	13	17,480	287	207	38	11,296	189	138	25
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	19,945	530	329	78	24,858	523	349	71	8891	144	103	16	16,907	298	211	35	10,896	189	138	21
1909 ...	21,264	470	324	62	24,290	461	340	51	9128	135	107	16	17,715	302	218	22	11,429	173	113	16

TABLE II.—continued.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	16. ECCLESHILL.				17. IDLE.				18. NORTH BIERLEY (EAST).				
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	
YEAR.													
1899...	...	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
These Districts were not included in Bradford before the Extension Order of 1899.													
*1900...	8605	199	117	24	7442	178	105	18	11,599	262	167	32	
1901...	8681	221	139	34	7480	174	118	19	11,624	286	189	35	
1902...	8761	198	128	27	7522	180	98	19	11,654	288	220	44	
1903...	8812	213	142	27	7566	150	100	13	11,721	294	184	36	
1904...	8864	225	148	31	7611	167	128	22	11,791	214	184	30	
1905...	8917	183	131	25	7657	145	111	16	11,862	276	196	42	
1906...	8982	230	146	32	7705	136	93	13	11,920	257	225	47	
1907...	9052	225	124	20	7765	150	98	19	11,990	255	148	24	
†1908...	9118	260	132	18	7792	167	106	17	12,110	269	185	34	
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1909...	9243	194	120	12	7838	137	95	14	12,182	221	190	29	

TABLE II.—continued.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	19. NORTH BIERLEY (WEST).				20. THORNTON.				21. TONG.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899...	...	...	...	...	<i>These Districts were not included in Bradford before the Extension Order of 1899.</i>							
* 1900...	10,520	239	185	28	5561	135	87	18	7282	227	118	28
1901...	10,543	225	169	28	5548	123	98	24	7325	198	162	51
1902...	10,569	245	189	43	5542	133	102	15	7373	184	147	27
1903...	10,631	222	199	37	5575	126	81	15	7417	195	124	28
1904...	10,693	204	171	29	5608	120	97	11	7461	163	130	29
1905...	10,757	207	154	17	5642	122	79	13	7506	188	125	38
1906...	10,793	174	181	17	5689	132	85	16	7572	159	125	13
1907...	10,863	186	153	15	5739	106	78	12	7632	146	77	8
† 1908...	10,881	166	163	15	5739	104	71	10	7659	174	103	22
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909...	10,881	196	136	22	5743	107	87	15	7682	150	105	21

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.																								
	At Ages—Years.						North.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	North Bierley East (H).	18	19	20	21		
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.																									
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	353	4	112	167	35	35	...	20	23	5	15	41	15	20	39	3	41	24	3	27	11	21	5	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Membranous Croup	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas	215	5	3	4	29	147	27	12	18	6	9	18	33	20	23	3	10	10	4	10	8	8	3	6	7	...	...	...	...	19	
Scarlet Fever	1238	18	282	779	102	57	...	54	75	21	41	104	81	50	50	3	117	58	24	51	47	109	50	126	83	32	...	...	...	48	
Enteric Fever	81	...	4	15	22	40	...	2	3	1	1	4	18	8	2	1	9	1	2	12	2	1	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	2	
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
*Anthrax	7	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
*Phthisis	174	1	1	31	53	88	...	12	14	14	8	8	9	13	14	4	16	15	4	5	...	8	8	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	
TOTALS	2091	29	404	998	245	388	27	45	101	133	50	75	177	165	128	14	196	108	37	106	68	150	68	150	96	35	...	...	...	74	

* Voluntary notification. (H. In each of these wards is situated an Isolation Hospital; also one in Cleckheaton and one in Calverley, out of district.)

TABLE III.—*continued.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	North.	South (H).	East.	West.	Listerhills.	(Great Horton.	Little Horton	East Bowling.	West Bowling.	Exchange.	Bradford Moor.	Manningham.	Bolton.	Heaton.	Allerton.	Eccleshill.	Idle.	North Bierley East (H).	North Bierley West.	Thornton (H).	Tong.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	8	15	14	4	7	13	8	12	19	1	27	11	2	13	4	12	3	5	...	...	16
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	14	37	59	13	33	56	66	41	39	3	94	43	17	36	31	91	39	98	65	27	42
Enteric Fever ...	...	1	3	...	...	1	5	4	...	1	7	...	1	10	...	...	...	6	1	...	1
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Anthrax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	23	53	76	17	40	70	79	57	58	5	128	54	20	59	35	103	42	109	66	27	59

TABLE
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.												
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	N.	S.	E.	W.	L. HILLS	G.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	24	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	24	3	15	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	44	20	23	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	6	...
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	56	6	30	18	1	1	...	4	6	3	...	5	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	17	...	1	2	2	11	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
Other contd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ..	87	3	...	2	1	41	40	5	2	2	3	3	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	35	22	4	1	...	6	2	1	1	2	2	3	...
Enteritis ...	26	14	2	...	...	7	3	2	...	1	...	2	...
Gastritis ...	31	9	...	...	1	8	13	4	3	1	1	3	...
Puerperal fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	10	2	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	1	1	...	...
* Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	319	2	6	8	67	228	8	21	22	10	30	12	10
Other tuberculous diseases ...	110	26	26	19	9	27	3	5	10	2	5	7	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	326	...	...	...	2	226	98	16	21	15	16	16	24
Bronchitis ...	428	30	16	2	1	119	260	19	27	26	29	23	20
* Pneumonia ...	341	63	63	7	12	133	63	20	17	17	17	32	27
Pleurisy ...	19	...	2	2	...	10	5	...	1	1	...	2	1
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs ...	27	1	...	...	2	14	10	2	1	1	1	3	3
Alcoholism, ...	42	...	...	...	...	36	6	2	5	1	5	7	1
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	28	23	...	...	...	5	...	1	3	1	5	4	...
Premature birth ...	127	127	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	5	3	12	11
Diseases and acci- dents of parturition	19	...	...	...	4	15	...	1	1	1	1	1	2
* Heart diseases ...	411	2	2	6	19	232	150	21	19	25	8	27	34
Accidents ...	108	12	12	10	11	38	25	10	14	7	5	10	3
Suicides ...	35	...	...	1	2	28	4	...	3	2	...	4	1
* All other causes ...	1514	267	65	42	40	546	554	72	91	84	56	85	122
All causes ...	4210	637	286	126	175	1739	1247	212	258	213	192	268	293

* In the West Riding Lunatic

NOTE.—In this Table all deaths of “Residents” occurring in public institutions, whether within or without are also, in columns 9—20, included among the deaths in their respective “Localities” according in public institutions in the district are in like manner excluded from columns 2—8 and 9—20 of

V.
DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES.)															Deaths in Public Insti- tutions
H.	E. B.	W. B.	EX.	B. M.	M.	B.	H.	A.	ECC.	I.	N. B. E.	N. B. W.	TH.	TO.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	5	...	...	6	...	1
6	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	1	1	12
6	4	4	1	3	4	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
2	6	6	1	8	2	1	2	3	2	...	4	1	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	8
10	3	5	...	9	5	...	7	2	2	...	11	3	2	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	1	5
6	...	4	1	3	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
1	2	...	...	4	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
19	27	25	12	27	26	3	15	4	9	9	12	6	4	7	118
7	4	7	2	16	9	4	7	3	6	4	4	1	2	3	39
24	15	27	3	33	23	16	11	10	10	9	12	9	7	8	79
31	29	26	7	24	38	10	21	13	12	9	15	11	17	12	60
21	30	20	10	29	31	6	11	7	6	4	14	7	4	8	81
1	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	..	...	1	1	...	1	2
2	1	2	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	6
4	3	1	2	...	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	10
3	1	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	20
5	7	17	...	11	9	4	7	1	2	2	5	7	3	2	3
1	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	5
18	29	30	6	27	39	5	30	11	11	11	18	22	2	10	53
6	2	4	3	3	13	7	2	2	4	4	2	4	1	2	46
...	3	4	...	1	1	3	2	3	...	1	5	...	...	2	7

Asylums outside the district there were 31 deaths of persons (out of 47) said to come from Bradford, their address not being known.

91	96	91	23	118	117	43	85	40	49	29	76	56	33	40	270
271	277	285	75	324	340	107	218	113	120	95	190	136	87	105	860

he district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2—8). They to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of “Non-residents” occurring his Table.

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.							Total under 1 month.	11-12 months.							Total Deaths under 1 year.
	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	
All Causes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633
	187	26	29	29	271	51	48	36	39	30	23	28	30	25	22	4
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	5
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3
	Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	6
	Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	4	2	3	...	20
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	1	2	...	5	4	4	1	...	...	2	2	2	22
	Enteritis (not Tuberculous)	...	1	2	3	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	1	1	4	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
		...	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ...	...	90	9	8	8	115	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
	Congenital Defects	...	25	6	3	4	38	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	41	
	Injury at Birth ...	...	9	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
	Want of Breast-milk	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	
	Atrophy, Debility. Marasmus ...	...	34	4	4	8	50	11	9	6	7	5	1	3	1	...	97	
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	2	2	2	5	19	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	6	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	2	
	Syphilis ...	...	4	1	2	1	8	4	4	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	23	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	1	2	2	...	15	
	Convulsions ...	...	18	1	1	2	22	8	7	5	4	2	5	1	2	3	63	
	Bronchitis ...	...	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	5	3	2	...	2	4	30	
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
	Pneumonia...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	8	4	2	8	6	4	8	5	63	
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	
	Other Causes ...	...	6	...	3	1	10	7	1	3	4	1	4	4	2	2	38	
		189	26	29	29	273	51	48	37	39	30	31	23	28	30	25	22	637

Population, estimated to middle of 1909, 293,983.

Births in the year:—Legitimate, 5229; Illegitimate, 278.

Deaths from **all Causes at all Ages**, 4210.

City of Bradford.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
OPERATIONS OF THE
MORLEY STREET BRANCH OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
OF THE
CITY OF BRADFORD.

FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1909,

BY

FRANK WHITE, M.R.S.I.,

Superintendent and Chief Inspector.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,

MORLEY STREET,

BRADFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1909.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Members of the Corporation.

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Third Annual Report on the operations of the Male Inspectorial Staff of the Health Department of the City, for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

I am, My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK WHITE,

Superintendent and Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

W. ARNOLD EVANS, M.D., B.Sc.

OFFICERS OF THE MALE INSPECTORIAL STAFF

OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

FRANK WHITE, M.R.S.I., Superintendent and Chief Inspector of
Nuisances.

J. P. GREENWOOD, Chief Assistant Inspector of Nuisances.

H. DRAKE, Divisional Inspector of Nuisances (Cert. San. Inst.)

H. SIMPSON, ,, ,, ,,

F. HILEY, ,, ,, ,, (Cert. San. Inst.)

W. ACKREL, Sub-Inspector of Nuisances (Cert. San. Inst.)

L. CLAYTON, ,, ,, (Cert. San. Inst.)

A. GARNER, ,, ,, (Cert. San. Inst.)

F. GLEDSTONE, ,, ,, (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. HANSON, ,, ,, (Cert. San. Inst.)

W. HARDY, ,, ,, (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. H. HORSFALL, ,, ,, (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. MCKEE, ,, ,,

T. RIDLEY, ,, ,, (Cert. San. Inst.)

H. SPENCER ,, ,, (Cert. San. Inst.)

R. Y. WALTON, ,, ,, (Cert. San. Inst.)

W. H. T. BENTLEY, Senior Meat Inspector (Cert. San. Inst.)

H. RAISTRICK, Junior Meat Inspector (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. J. WARRINGTON, Food and Drugs Inspector ; also acts as Inspector
of Dairies and Milkshops (Cert. San. Inst.)

OFFICERS OF THE MALE INSPECTORIAL STAFF OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.

G. DRIVER, Fish Inspector.

H. SMITH, Shop Hours Inspector (Cert. San. Inst.)

W. MARGERISON, Assistant Shop Hours Inspector (Cert. San. Inst.)

S. NICHOLSON, Smoke Inspector.

J. H. WILKINSON, Common Lodging House and Canal Boat Inspector
 (Cert. San. Inst.)

C. PITTS, Inspector of Cattle and Cowshed Inspector
 (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. E. SUTCLIFFE, Chief Clerk (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. W. MARLTON, Senior Clerk

J. LAMBERT, Junior Clerk.

S. B. OATES, Storekeeper.

ADMINISTRATION.

In recording the result of the work effected during the year by the Male Inspectorial Staff of the Health Department, I have nothing of a very unusual character to narrate.

In the report of last year I had occasion to remark that some of the Sanitary Inspectors performed their work with a varying degree of efficiency and thoroughness. From opportunities afforded me in making occasional visits to premises subsequent to Inspectors' visits I found evidence of more careful observation demonstrated during the year under review.

Without seeking to magnify unduly the importance of the department, it should be clearly understood that in towns and cities like Bradford the routine work is much heavier than is popularly conceived ; nothing short of a close scrutiny of the work performed by the Sanitary Inspectors as set out in the summary can reveal the amount of work entailed therein.

The results achieved year by year, both numerically and as regards effective sanitation, depend chiefly upon the combined efforts of the individual officers of the staff, when not impeded by excessive work in respect to infectious disease.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

Systematic house to house inspection has been made in 127 streets in the City during the year, comprising 1227 houses. For this important work the staff is inadequate, and for the proper discharge of the duties entailed by the Housing Act of this year it is essential that additional officers should be appointed to devote their time exclusively to this class of inspection.

NAMES OF STREETS.

ALLERTON WARD.	BRADFORD MOOR WARD.	EAST BOWLING WARD.
Allerton Lane		
Allerton Road	Dundas Street	Bolling Street
Chapel Row	Moorfields	Caledonia Street
Cottingley Road	Napier Street	Granby Street
Garter Row		Hardy Street
Grange Terrace	EAST WARD.	Pollard Street
Green Top Street	Boldshay Street	Sturges Street
Daisy Hill Lane	Cobourg Street	
Planetrees Street	Park Street	ECCLESHILL WARD.
Rosebank Place	Upper Park Street	Beldon Fold
The Boggs	Undercliffe Street	Delver Fold

Green Fold
Green Terrace
Idle Road
Low Fold, Greengates
Providence Row
Ravenscliffe, Fagley
Sowden Place
Sowden's Buildings
Thomas Fold
Vernon Place

EXCHANGE WARD.

Barkerend Road
Great Cross Street
Heap Street

GREAT HORTON WARD

High Street
Hunt Yard
Lawrence Street
Livingstone Street
Sellars Fold
Stephenson Street
Town End

IDLE WARD.

Buck Wood
Buck Mill
Bright Street
Greenfield Place
Highdale Terrace
Leyfleaks Road
New Street
Princess Street
Regent Street

LISTERHILLS WARD.

Bower Street
Butcher Street
Carlton Street

Duncan Street
Fitzgerald Street
Grafton Street
Hannah Gate
Listerhills Road
Lumby Street
Norcroft Brow
Tumbling Hill Street
Thornton Road

LITTLE HORTON

WARD.

Berwick Street
Gower Street
Holme Top Lane
Jesse Street
Manchester Road
Norton Court
Prince Street

MANNINGHAM WARD.

Golden Place
Hollings Terrace
Ingleby Street
Isaac Street
Oakwood Street
Penzance Street
Whetley Street

NORTH WARD.

Captain Street
Cross Sun Street
Cross Wellington St.
Green Grove Terrace
Irving Street
Jermyn Street
North Street
Pine Street

Temperance Street
Wellesley Street

NORTH BIERLEY (EAST)
WARD.

Short Row

NORTH BIERLEY
(WEST) WARD.

Beacon Road
Blue Slate Row
Croft Place
Croft Row
Market Street
Pothouse Road
Portland Street
Reevy Road
Slack Top
Tempest Green
Wood Street

THORNTON WARD.

Ball Street
Brighthouse and Den-
holme Road
Cliffe Lane
Old Road
School Green
Upper Hill Top Road

TONG WARD.

Imperial Place
Prince Street

TYERSAL WARD.

Green Mount, Cutler
Heights

WEST WARD.	Jowett Street	Southgate
Brick Court	One Street	Sunbridge Road
Dyers' Yard	Roundhill Place	Thornton Road
Hind Street	Sedgwick Street	West End Lane
Industrious Row	Sedgwick Court	West End Street

CLASSIFICATION AND DETAILS.

Class of House.		Total Number of Houses.	Rooms.		No. of Persons.		Average Number Occupying One Bedroom.	Houses Empty.
Through Vent.	Back-to- Back.		Living.	Bed.	Adults.	Children.		
158	1069	1227	1259	1973	3195	1403	2'33	24

Number of Houses without Slop Sinks .. 137

OVERCROWDING.

The number of houses found to be overcrowded was 5, as against 9 during a similar inspection in 1908.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS.

Houses or parts thereof filthy	94
General repairs required to houses	44
Defective plaster on walls and ceilings	48
Damp houses	53
Defective floors of living rooms and bedrooms	42
Dangerous places inside houses.. .. .	5
Defective house and yard drains	28
Drains under house floors	6
Sink waste pipes not disconnected from drains	25
Sink waste pipes untrapped	61
Sink waste pipes defective	17
Sink waste pipes choked	13
Slop sinks without waste pipes.. .. .	8

Defective and foul slop sinks and walls	..	..	36
Defective and choked water closets	..	..	22
Cellars containing water..	..	..	6
Defective eaves-spouting and down spouts	..	..	44
Choked yard gullies	..	..	4
House roofs defective	..	..	81
Privy middens in a foul condition	..	..	127
Houses unfit for habitation	..	..	37

The Women Inspectors reported the following defects in sanitation to my department to be dealt with, and with few exceptions these have now been remedied.

Nature of Defect.	Number of Cases.
Damp houses	24
House roofs and ceilings defective	100
Structural dilapidations	29
Bad smells..	18
Choked and defective drainage..	33
Cellars containing water..	4
House windows defective	16
Chimney flues defective	6
Gas escapes	6
Dangerous places	7
Want of repairs to privies and ashpits..	53
Defective water closet pedestals and fittings	33
Foul accumulations	6
Defective water supply fittings	9
Rainwater conductors defective	6

PLANS SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

During the year 645 Plans were approved of by your Committee for the construction of the following works:—

1855 water closets, affecting	2137 dwelling houses
12 privies	21 „ „
100 dust bins	100 „ „
1 Bath	1 „ „
40 water closets	30 licensed premises
16 urinals	16 „ „
123 water closets	54 factories and workshops
2 privies	1 „ „
25 water closets	18 schools, &c.
3 urinals	3 „
1 water closet	1 farm premises
3 privies	3 „ „
Alterations to cowshed	1 „ „
„ „ kitchen	1 restaurant
„ „ drainage	1 club
2 manure pits	2 stables

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONVERSION OF PRIVIES
AND MIDDENS INTO WATER CLOSETS
AND DRY ASHES PITS.

During the year 823 notices were served to provide water closets in respect to 3116 houses, and 29 notices in respect to 35 factories and workshops.

The number of water closets actually erected for houses was 1987, and for factories and workshops 194, making a total of 2191.

The disparity in the figures quoted above is accounted for by the fact that where one privy has hitherto served the purpose for every two small houses, the Corporation do not insist upon the erection of one water closet for each house.

For failing to comply with notices served to convert or reconstruct privies into water closets, magisterial proceedings were taken against 12 offenders.

Eight cases were withdrawn on payment of costs amounting to £1 7s.

Two cases were withdrawn without payment of costs.

The remaining two cases are still pending.

The following table gives a record of the total number of privies and water closets constructed in the City during the past three years, for comparison :—

Description of Premises.	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	W.C.s.	Privies.	W.C.s.	Privies.	W.C.s.	Privies.
Dwelling Houses	823	...	1854	25	1060	12
Factories and Workshops ...	246	...	254	2	104	2
Other Premises	15	24	78	5	28	1
Totals	1084	24	2186	32	2191	15

All privy-middens are converted into dry ashes pits, or dust bins provided, when privies are replaced by water closets.

TESTING OF HOUSE DRAINS.

During the year investigations were made by the Officials of the Health Department for ascertaining the soundness or otherwise of drains in connection with 1577 houses and other premises.

Nature of Test.	Number of Tests.	Result.	
		Positive	Negative.
Volatile	1110	468	642
Coloured Water	405	173	232
Smoke	62	31	31
Totals	1577	672	905

I think it necessary to mention, as I did in my last report, that the house drainage system in general in this City is in direct communication with the public sewer, and is not adapted for absolutely reliable drain testing. In testing drains under such conditions, negative results are no proof that drains are sound, because the test being governed by atmospheric conditions cannot be confined to the drain, and loses its power by escaping into the public sewer.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

As in the previous year the drains of all houses where typhoid fever and diphtheria were notified to exist have been tested by the Sanitary Inspectors.

It has been recognised for many years past that defective drainage is an important factor in the propagation of the diseases mentioned, and the cause is invariably attributed thereto.

Of the 330 house drains tested, 107 were found defective, viz. :—

Number of Tests	Diphtheria	284	Defective	94	=	33·1%
			Negative	190	=	66·9%
	Typhoid Fever	46	Defective	13	=	28·3%
			Negative	33	=	71·7%

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

'TRIPE BOILERS' PREMISES.

These premises have been regularly inspected by the Sanitary Officers. In six instances only was the Inspector's intervention necessary, solely in respect to limewashing.

Although steps have been taken during the past two years to improve the structural condition of these premises, and to remove imminent sources of contamination incompatible with wholesomeness in the preparation of foodstuffs, perhaps more might be done.

Tripe is an article of diet consumed to no small extent in the City, and as it should always be prepared only under hygienic conditions and sanitary surroundings, the operation of special administrative powers, namely bye-laws, would enable the officers of the department to be more exacting in their demands for that purpose, and would establish a uniform system of supervision.

Two applications were made to the Health Committee for permission to establish new businesses. They were not granted owing to unfitness of the premises.

There are at present 31 'Tripe Boilers' in the City; of this number 15 prepare the article at the 'Triperies', St. James's Market.

GUT SCRAPING.

There are two recognised traders in the City authorised by the Local Authority.

The undesirable manner in which Sausage Skins are prepared in this City—though an old time practice—formed the subject of a report I submitted to the Health Committee during the first month of the year under review. The following is an extract :—

. . . . "It is difficult to ascertain the exact number, but it can be taken for granted that upwards of 50 butchers prepare their own sausage skins from the intestines of pigs and sheep they slaughter, whilst others purchase numerous sets of intestines to treat and convert into sausage skins.

"The preparation of sausage skins constitutes gut scraping, and although it is not one of the six specified offensive trades in the Public Health Act, 1875, the Local Government Board mention gut scraping amongst seven other trades which may be regarded as noxious or offensive trades, and have issued model bye-laws in regard to them.

"The enactment prohibits the carrying on of any trade that can be termed noxious or offensive within the scientific definition of the Act without the sanction of the Local Authority under a penalty of £50, and in conformity with the regulations of inspectorial duties as laid down in the Order of the Local Government Board, am bound to report such contraventions of the law to you.

"In proceeding to lay before you some particulars in relation to the subject, I have to admit that up to the present no complaints of nuisance have reached me in connection therewith. The reason may be attributed to the adoption of preventative measures, as it is a well-known fact that guts are scraped whilst in a fresh condition, and that all stinking material in the majority of cases is removed without delay to the manure pit at St. James's Abattoir.

"The points of this subject for special consideration in regard to the public interest are :—

The Methods of Cleaning Guts in operation.
Places of Preparation, and the
Legal Aspect.

“ It is a fact that a large number of butchers in this City clean just sufficient guts for sausage skins for immediate use week by week. Others prepare a sufficient quantity to last for weeks and months. One butcher admitted to me a fortnight ago that he was going to clean 100 sets of guts on the following night. He said ‘ I shall use them within about eleven weeks, and then have another night at *scraping* unless I am stopped by the Corporation : I don't want to get into any bother.’

“ The practice of selling sausages for human consumption with casings of intestines which a few hours previously were performing natural functions in the lives of animals, after merely soaking them for a few hours in a solution of salt or sodium, is worthy of consideration. It would certainly be less harmful as a food for thought.

“ The process of gut scraping in the preparation of sausage skins carried on by the recognised operator is a more commendable one. After the guts have been scraped and cleansed of their contents they are placed in cold salt water from three to five days. Each day they are transferred to fresh pickle. Finally they remain in a stronger pickle of salt and water for twenty-four hours, and are afterwards placed upon a table, dry salt is well rubbed into them, and they are then stored away to dry.

“ I find that guts are scraped and cleaned in :—

Special building	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stables	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Cellars	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Places where sausage and potted meat are made	..						12
Combination of butcher's shop, slaughterhouse, tripe boiling, and sausage meat making	..	..					1

“ To my mind a butcher has no more right to scrape guts without the sanction of the Local Authority any more than he

has to establish the business of a tripe boiler, though the latter carries with it a penalty on conviction of a sum not exceeding £50.

“It is now a question whether butchers in the City shall be allowed to continue to prepare sausage skins for their own use without the sanction of the Local Authority.

“The cost of purchasing them ready prepared amounts to 160% more or thereabouts.”

By resolution of the Health Committee the matter was referred to the Town Clerk.

HILL CREST OIL WORKS.

The injunction entered by the City Corporation against the Company at these works to restrain them from committing effluvia nuisance thereon was proceeded with and brought to a successful issue during the year.

It will be remembered that a stay of execution was granted by the Corporation at the request of the Company to enable them to supplement the plant at the works for the treatment of gases generated in the distillation of solidified grease, which it was said would, when completed, prevent a recurrence of the nuisance.

Unfortunately the hopes entertained in the power of the supplemented plant to absorb the gases, and thus prevent them from escaping into the atmosphere to create a nuisance, were not realised. In consequence complaints made by the inhabitants of the district of inconvenience experienced from the sickly and nauseating odours proceeding from the works and public sewer were as numerous as ever.

The case came on for hearing on December 9th, and continued until December 17th, when an injunction was granted to take effect six months hence.

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

The following premises were reported by the various Inspectors as being unfit for human habitation. In each instance I verified the report before referring the same to the Medical Officer of Health.

Situation of Premises.	Type of House.	No. of Rooms.	Number of Occupants.		No. Un-occupied.	Nature of Defects Generally.
			Over 10.	Under 10.		
Barkerend Road, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, and 227	Through, 6. Back to Back 1.	21	4	—	5	Damp. Structurally defective. In-sanitary.
Bolling Street, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20	Through, 1. Back to Back, 4.	18	8	5	2	Structurally dilapidated. Filthy.
Bolton Road, 32, 34, and 36 ..	Furnished Rooms.	6	10	—	—	Dark. Damp. Structurally dilapi-dated.
Buck Woods, Thackley ..	Detached Cottage.	5	4	2	—	Damp. Structurally dilapidated. In-sanitary.
Buck Mills Cottage, Thackley ..	Detached Cottage.	5	4	1	—	Damp. Defective drainage. Stench from river adjoining. Impure water supply. Case of Diphtheria at time of report.
Caledonia Street, 93	Workshop.	—	—	—	—	Underground. Bad light. Damp.
Caledonia Street, 179	Back to Back.	4	—	—	1	Damp. Structurally dilapidated. Insanitary.
Chellow Grange, Allerton	Detached Cottage.	3	1	—	—	Damp. Structurally dilapidated. Insanitary.
Frederick Street, 52 and 54 ..	Back to Back.	4	—	—	2	Dark. Damp. Structurally dilapi-dated. Filthy.
George Court, 24, 25, and 27 ..	Furnished Rooms.	6	7	3	—	Structurally dilapidated.
Golden Place, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32	Furnished Rooms.	23	18	12	1	Damp. Structurally dilapidated.
Golden Square, 3	Back to Back.	1	—	—	1	Damp. Structurally dilapidated.
Golden Square, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15	Furnished Rooms.	16	15	3	1	Damp. Structurally dilapidated.
Granby Street, 53, 55, and 68 ..	Back to Back.	10	2	—	2	Dark. Damp. Structurally dilapi-dated. No slop sink.

Hardy Street, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29	Back to Back.	26	6	2	5	Damp. Structurally dilapidated. No slop sink.
Harris Street, 47 and 49	Back to Back.	4	—	—	2	Damp. Structurally dilapidated.
High Street, Great Horton, 323, 325, 327, and 343	Back to Back.	7	6	—	1	Damp. Structurally dilapidated. No slop sink.
Imperial Place, Tong, 1	Low Cottage.	2	—	—	1	Damp. Structurally dilapidated. No water supply.
Low Stream Head, Allerton, 5	Back to Back.	2	1	—	—	Structurally dilapidated. Defective drainage.
Milcar Hill, Bierley Lane	Detached Cottage.	2	4	2	—	Damp. Structurally dilapidated. No proper drainage.
Prince Street, Tong, 1 and 3	Through.	4	3	4	—	Damp. Structurally dilapidated.
Regent Street, 22 and 28	Back to Back.	4	5	3	—	Damp. Structurally dilapidated.
Robert Street, 42 and 44	Back to Back.	4	—	—	2	Structurally dilapidated. No slop sink.
Rock Side, Storr Hill, Wyke, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	Low Cottage.	12	8	—	2	Structurally dilapidated. No slop sink. One house infested with rats.
Scott Street, Odsal, 28 and 32	Semi-detached Cottage.	4	5	3	—	Damp. Structurally dilapidated.
Storr Hill, Wyke, 23, 25, and 27	Low Cottage.	6	4	—	1	Damp. Structurally dilapidated. No slop sink.
Town Gate, Wyke, 46	Low Cottage.	1	1	—	—	Very damp.
Wapping Road, 199A and 239A	Cellar Dwelling.	2	5	—	—	Damp. Structurally dilapidated.

SUMMARY :—

No. of Houses	81	No. of rooms	202.	No. of occupants over 10	121
No. of Workshops	1	No. of houses unoccupied	28.	No. of occupants under 10	40
					161.

In addition to the above, particulars of the sanitary condition of 36 Houses and Cellar Dwellings have been obtained by the Inspectors at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, and forwarded to him with a view to closing same.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE CITY SURVEYOR'S
AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Dangerous places	.. .. .	321
Defective sewers and sewer ventilators	.. ..	35
Gullies requiring breaking down to	.. ..	55
Defective pavement and flagging in public streets	..	49
Buildings erected in back yards	.. ..	28
Wastes of water (referred to Water Department)	..	1005
Choked street gullies (referred to Cleansing Department)	.. .. .	1786

DANGEROUS AND UNFENCED PLACES.

The number of dangerous and unfenced places dealt with under the direction of this department during the year was 156.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

During the year 829 visits have been paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to the various graveyards in the City.

PUBLIC URINALS AND UNDERGROUND

LAVATORIES.

The number of public urinals within the City is 61, and these have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors have made 131,856 inspections and visits for the investigation and suppression of nuisances.

The total number of nuisances reported amounted to 11,318.

The following statement shows the nature and amount of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, and the figures for last year are given for comparison:—

Particulars of Work Done.	Number of Cases.	
	1908.	1909.
DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.		
Choked drains opened and cleansed	1464	1501
Defective drains amended	1392	1076
Extra drainage provided	41	88
Drains reconstructed	162	469
Drains trapped	199	263
Drains underneath houses abolished	69	90
Bath, lavatory, and slop sink waste pipes disconnected from house drains	188	174
New slop sinks provided	126	65
Defective closet and lavatory basins replaced	387	505
General repairs to water closets	..	124
Foul closet and lavatory basins cleansed	787	397
Filthy closet apartments cleansed	..	121
Defective soil and ventilating pipes amended	46	49
Indoor soil pipes abolished and fixed outside	10	9
Defective eaves and down spoutings repaired or renewed ..	2587	2196
Rainwater pipes disconnected from sewer and altered to discharge over gully traps	101	175
Water closet flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	207	217
Insanitary and defective urinals cleansed and amended ..	44	22
Urinals remodelled and effectually screened	18	15
Paving in yards and passages repaired	362	259
Yards and passages newly paved	36	9

Particulars of Work Done.	Number of Cases.	
	1908.	1909.
PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.		
Liquid matter removed from ashpits	76	43
Privies and ashpits repaired and provided with suitable doors and covers	1137	1027
Filthy privy apartments cleansed and linewashed	711	208
Dust bins provided	..	146
DWELLING HOUSES.		
Dilapidations remedied	331	315
Dampness excluded from floors and walls.. .. .	188	122
Defective roofs repaired	302	224
Water or offensive matter removed from cellars	101	101
Filthy houses or parts thereof cleansed	1213	619
Filthy cellar areas cleansed	..	29
Overcrowding abated	44	19
Houses reported as not having a proper supply of water for domestic purposes	4	16
Additional means of ventilation provided	..	12
COURTS, BACK YARDS, AND STABLE YARDS.		
Filthy yard surfaces cleansed	183	136
Accumulations of swill and deposits of other offensive matter removed	307	156
Accumulations of manure removed.. .. .	199	167
Manure pits reconstructed	26	14
Refuse and manure receptacles provided for stables	10	4
Defective drainage in connection with stable premises amended or reconstructed	18	13
KEEPING OF ANIMALS.		
Swine and swine styres removed from unsuitable situations ..	57	6
Fowls, etc., removed from back yards and other premises ..	80	59
Horses improperly stabled	11	2

Particulars of Work Done.	Number of Cases.	
	1908.	1909.
MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES.		
Caravans without water supply, overcrowded, or without proper sanitary accommodation	35	40
Unclassified nuisances abated	17	16
SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.		
Graveyards	576	829
Offensive trade premises	676	677
Houses where infectious diseases have occurred	1252	1648
Weekly visits made to houses to ensure isolation of infectious cases	1545	2131
Complaints specially investigated	..	1453

The number of statutory notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 4482, as against 5207 last year.

The number of preliminary notices served for dangerous places was 85.

For non-compliance with the requirements of notices served, three cases were heard before the City magistrates. All these cases were withdrawn on payment of costs, defendants promising that the necessary work should be put in hand forthwith.

DRAINAGE.

It will be observed by a glance at the foregoing summary that a considerable amount of drainage work has been executed during the year, under the direction and supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Drainage work is an important detail that presents itself in the pursuit of replacing insanitary privies by water closets ; and in the

construction of water closets, on the opening out of existing drains for connections to be made between them and new drains, it is very often discovered that they are obviously unfit for the purpose.

Before such connections are made, the existing drains are invariably tested, but as explained in my remarks under the heading "Testing of House Drains," such tests cannot be regarded as absolutely infallible.

I am divulging no secret in saying that the drainage of houses brought under the notice of the Health Department, when privies are converted into water closets, leaves much to be desired both in principles of construction and workmanship.

In my last report reference was made to a large scheme of drainage nearing completion on the Ripley Estate, as a result of a representation made by me to the Health Committee in respect to the defective condition of the house drains. The section of the estate redrained and resewered—which must have involved a considerable expenditure—comprises eighty-four houses. As previously mentioned, the works were executed under the direction and supervision of the City Surveyor by agreement made between the Estate Agent and the Corporation. There yet remains the larger portion of the estate to be dealt with, and it is to be hoped that the sewers in this portion may be found adequate without alteration. However, steps will be taken with a view to having the whole of the necessary works completed, after the drains are tested, of those houses which were empty at the time of the inspection and are now relet.

When difficulties presented themselves in enforcing the abatement of nuisances from defective drainage of blocks and groups of houses and other premises, representations were made to the Health Committee under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, with the result that resolutions were passed instructing the City Surveyor to proceed in pursuance to the powers contained in the section. This power was put into operation in respect to 48 houses and other premises.

Moreover, the Surveyor dealt with defective drainage in respect to 76 houses, apart from the above, which required immediate attention, on the report of the Sanitary Inspectors.

The total number of house drains dealt with by the Surveyor, after having passed through the Health Department, amounted to 124. These are not recorded in the summary.

Having regard to the large amount of drainage work executed during the year, it is pleasing to note that in only three cases was it found necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The number of notices served for the abatement of Smoke Nuisances during the year was 81, these being served under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875.

In respect to these notices 35 cases, including 6 adjournments, were heard before the City Justices and dealt with as follows :—

In 16 cases fines for non-compliance with justices' orders were inflicted amounting to £8, together with costs £5 17s. od.

In 9 cases orders were made requiring the abatement of the nuisance within periods varying from 14 days to two months, and costs amounting to £4 1s. were imposed.

In 4 cases the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs, £1 2s. od., the offenders having abated the nuisance.

The total amount of penalties and costs inflicted was £19.

During the year the following firms have added additional boilers to their steam plants, and have also fixed mechanical stokers and other appliances to boilers for the purpose of minimising smoke nuisance.

Crossley & Co., Victoria Dyeworks, Cemetery Road, have erected an additional chimney and put down two more boilers at a cost of over £2500.

Priestleys Limited, Albion Works, Laisterdyke, have reorganised their boiler plant and affixed new stokers at considerable cost.

J. Briggs & Co. Ltd., Briggella Mills, have put in two large boilers and fixed new economisers, and altogether have expended a sum exceeding £5000.

It is pleasing to be able to record a diminution of smoke nuisance in the City. Many firms who were frequent offenders in the past are now finding it more profitable to ensure perfect combustion rather than to pollute the atmosphere.

Unfortunately the same cannot be said with regard to the "Grit" nuisance, which is caused by the use of a small class of coal known as "smudge" and "small slack," together with induced and forced draught.

The Inspector has made over 800 visits to steam users during the year, and by this supervision has prevented many offences.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The number of registered Common Lodging Houses in the City is 35, this being the same as last year.

These 35 houses contain 176 rooms for sleeping purposes, and are registered to accommodate 1736 lodgers.

The weekly returns sent in by the Lodging House Keepers show that 477,820 persons were accommodated during the year, a nightly average of 1309. This is an increase of 15,790 lodgers on last year's figures.

Various sanitary improvements have been made at several of these houses, amongst which may be mentioned the following :—

At 71 Wapping Road.—One new water closet has been provided ; a glazed stoneware sink has been fixed to enable lodgers to wash under-clothing, &c. Twin lavatory bowls have been provided, and the ventilation of the house has been greatly improved. This house was formerly registered to accommodate 25 lodgers, but this has now been reduced to 19.

At 36 and 38 Adelaide Street.—One new stoneware sink has been fixed, and also two new lavatory bowls. Improvements to the lighting and ventilation were also carried out.

The number of visits made during the year was 1949, including 6 night visits.

The requirements of Section 82 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in regard to cleansing and limewashing were complied with in all the lodging houses within the City.

During the year applications for change of keeper at 4 lodging houses have been granted by your Committee.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The particulars of houses let in lodgings, houses let furnished, and single tenements, are as follows :—

District.	Houses Let in Lodgings.	Rooms Singly Occupied.	Houses Let Furnished.	Rooms.	Single Tenements
Bolton Road	38	76	50	100	45
George Street	93	203	20	40	10
Manchester Road	27	72	12	24	...
Westgate	41	102	1	2	3
Totals	199	453	83	166	58

The houses let in lodgings at 12 and 18 Wellington Street, 23 Ebenezer Street, and 24 George Court, containing ten furnished rooms, have been closed during the year as unfit for human habitation.

CANAL BOATS.

The number of canal boats inspected within the City boundaries during the year was 503 ; of these 46 were found not complying with the Acts and Regulations provided in that behalf.

The following is a detailed list of the breaches of the Acts and Regulations :—

Number of Cases.	Nature of Breach.
6	No certificate on board.
8	New certificates required.
4	Filthy cabins.
16	Decks required caulking.
3	Cabin floors defective.
1	Defective water cask.
4	Water cask without lid.
1	No water cask on board.
1	Offensive cargo without double bulkheads.
1	Defective double bulkheads.
1	Cabins required painting.
1	Absence of deck rail to after-cabin.
1	Boat not properly marked.
2	Unregistered boats used as dwellings.
4	Overcrowding.

During the year your Committee ordered proceedings to be instituted against the master of a boat for using an unregistered boat

as a dwelling, with the result that he was fined 5s. together with 9s. costs.

With regard to the remainder of the offences mentioned in the foregoing list, notices were served on the persons responsible requiring them to execute the necessary repairs. In every case the work has been duly carried out, and the requirements of the Acts and Regulations complied with.

No cases of infectious disease were notified during the year.

At present there are no boats on the register of this Authority.

In consequence of Police Court and other proceedings one firm has decided to provide four new boats. I understand that the old boats are to be transferred to another part of the country.

It will be observed from the list of offences committed during the year that the boats coming under the supervision of this Authority were generally in good condition, the offences being of a minor character.

INSPECTION OF MEAT, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, POTTED

MEAT AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTORIES.

During the year the Meat Inspectors examined the carcasses and internal organs of 1020 animals. Of these 306 were condemned as being wholly unfit for human food, and the remainder were partially so. The carcasses or affected parts were surrendered and afterwards destroyed in the presence of the Inspectors. In addition, 2 forequarters and 1 buttock of beef, 2 forequarters of mutton, 68lbs. of frozen ox livers, and 16lbs. of frozen ox kidneys, were surrendered and destroyed.

Particulars relating to the surrendered carcasses :—

Carcases wholly condemned.	Cows..	..	76	Weight in lbs.			
	Heifers	..	7				
	Bullocks	..	5	Beef ..	..	45,664	
	Calves	..	53	Veal ..	..	3,738	
	Pigs ..	..	71	Pork ..	..	11,928	
	Sheep	..	63	Mutton ..	..	4,192	
Carcases affected with localised disease and partially condemned.	Lambs	..	21	Lamb ..	..	840	
	Cows..	..	416	Offals ..	..	17,472	
	Heifers	..	59	Tons. Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.			
	Bullocks	..	39				
	Calves	..	20	Total ..	37	8	2 2
	Pigs ..	..	111				
	Sheep	..	56				
	Lambs	..	13				

SUMMARY OF DISEASES OR CONDITIONS WHICH RENDERED THE CARCASSES UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

Actinomycosis	Fevered	Pyæmia
Black Quarter	Hydatid diseases	Pleurisy
Choked	Inflammation	Rickets
Cirrhosis	Injured	Septicæmia
Dropsy	Jaundice	Smothered
Emaciation	Peritonitis	Tuberculosis
		Unmarketable.

The Junior Meat Inspector made seizures of one cow and one pig during the year.

One summons was issued in respect to these seizures, and the owner was convicted and fined £3 including costs.

The number of private slaughterhouses within the City is 48 ; 33 of these are registered under the old regulations, and 15 are subject to annual license. 1741 visits have been made to these premises by the Inspectors.

Premises where sausage and potted meats are prepared for sale were visited on 2583 occasions, and found in a generally satisfactory and clean condition.

Visits numbering 444 were paid to butchers' shops open on Sunday mornings, and on each occasion the meat exposed for sale was in a sound condition.

The Public Abattoirs and Rawson Place Market have been visited daily.

The meat supplied by contract to the Fever Hospital and Union Workhouse has been inspected weekly and found to be of good quality.

INSPECTION OF FISH, GAME, POULTRY, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLES.

The total quantity of fish, game, poultry, fruit, &c., destroyed during the year amounted to more than 56 tons, the weight of fish being 30½ tons. This is 12 tons less than the previous year's amount, and is due to the fact that most merchants now have resident buyers at the fishing ports, thus ensuring a more wholesome supply of fish for the City.

During the year more than 18 tons of fruit were surrendered and destroyed. The wet summer weather was responsible for many consignments arriving in bad condition, but the greatest contributory cause was want of judgment and care in packing the fruit. It would be well for our English fruit growers if they would visit the markets and take a lesson from the manner in which foreign fruit growers pack fruit for our markets. Some idea of what this means may be gathered from the fact that out of 41,370lbs. of fruit condemned in this City, under

3000lbs. was foreign packed. It will thus be seen that the method of packing adopted by English growers causes a lamentable waste of human food.

Daily inspection of the markets have been made, and two seizures of unsound foodstuffs made from wholesale dealers and proceedings taken against the offenders.

Three wholesale dealers were prosecuted under the P.H.A.A., Sec. 28, for selling unsound fish and rabbits.

Proceedings were also taken against a Grimsby Fish Co. for supplying 18 stones of unsound fish to the City Education Authority for the provision of meals for school children, and although this was the second occasion on which the firm had supplied bad fish during the year, the case was dismissed, the Stipendiary remarking that there was evidence of gross breach of contract, but not of criminal neglect. It seems that a Bradford fish merchant can be successfully prosecuted for selling or exposing for sale unsound fish, but dealers outside the City can send bad foodstuffs into the City with impunity.

Requests for examination of foodstuffs have been entered on the books at St. James's and Rawson Place Markets on 213 occasions, and in 203 instances the goods were found to be totally unfit for human consumption, and were surrendered to the Inspector for destruction.

On 58 occasions the Inspector found unsound fish and other foodstuffs exposed or deposited for the purpose of sale, and after their condition had been pointed out to the owners the goods were surrendered.

During the year 638 visits have been made to retail fish, game, and poultry dealers' premises, and four seizures of fish were made, proceedings being taken and convictions recorded, and a similar result was obtained in the case of two seizures made from hawkers in the street.

In one case a justice's order for the destruction of seven boxes of herrings was obtained, but the circumstances did not warrant magisterial proceedings being taken.

I think it necessary to draw attention to the objectionable practice of exposing for sale fish, fruit, &c., on temporary stalls erected outside shops, and also on vehicles, without covering of any description to protect the goods from floating impurities thrown up by motor cars, tram cars, and other traffic. The Inspector has on many occasions seen fish, fruit, and rabbits, literally covered with dust, which might have been avoided if care had been exercised, or the articles kept within the shop.

Samples of Dutch oysters and mussels, and mussels from Fleetwood, Ireland, and Lugan, have been submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination, and were found free from contamination.

ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED.

The following is a Summary of the articles examined by the Inspector and found unfit for human consumption :—

FISH.					Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
40 bags of cockles..	..	..	..	..	2	10	—	—
103 bags of mussels					6	9	—	—
50 crabs	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Shrimps				..	—	7	2	14
Prawns	..	..	..	..	—	3	3	—
Picked shrimps ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	21
19 boxes of smelts	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	21
600 oysters	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	—
Hake.. ..	..	..	..	..	7	5	2	—
Bream	..	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
Eels	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	14
Plaice	..	..	..	..	1	13	—	—
Ling	..	..	..	..	—	2	—	—
Megrims	..	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
Whittings	..	..	..	..	—	4	1	—

Halibut	..	..	..	..	—	7	2	14	
Coalfish	.	..	..	..	—	6	2	21	
Codfish	..	..	..	..	—	15	2	—	
Haddock	..	..	..	..	2	12	1	—	
Lemon soles		..	..	..	—	9	2	21	
Salmon	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	24	
Roes	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—	
Codlings	..	..	..	..	—	4	3	—	
Pollen	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	18	
Soles	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	16	
Turbot	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	18	
Trout	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	13	
Dabs..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	12	
Finnon haddocks	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	7	
Finnon codlings	..	..	..	..	—	12	1	—	
Smoked fillets	..	..	..	..	—	9	2	—	
Finnon whittings	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	14	
25 boxes smoked sprats	..	..	..	..	—	3	—	14	
8 boxes of kippers..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	
1300 bloaters	..	..	..	..	—	3	1	—	
12 boxes of bloaters	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	—	
20 barrels and boxes of herring					1	6	3	—	
256 mackerel	..	..	..	..	—	4	—	14	
2 barrels and 22 boxes of sprats..					2	1	—	—	
Total weight					..	30	8	1	24

GAME, POULTRY, AND RABBITS.

Rabbits (English)	..	..	..	..	..	1278
Rabbits (Foreign)	..	..	..	..	..	897
Hares	..	..	..	..	..	53
Chickens	..	..	..	..	..	254
Ducks	..	..	..	..	..	70
Turkeys	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pheasants	..	..	..	..	..	6
Plover	..	..	..	..	..	3
Partridges	..	..	..	..	..	1
Black cock	..	..	..	..	..	1
Venison	..	..	..	..	..	60lbs.
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Total weight	..	..	2	19	3	5

FRUIT.

						Lbs.
10 doz. bananas	..	..	..	..	..	28
42 boxes of dried plums	..	..	..	..	..	882
48 boxes rhubarb	..	..	..	..	..	6720
96 boxes of tomatoes	..	..	..	..	..	1344
1 bag of chestnuts	..	..	..	..	..	84
57 baskets of raspberries	..	..	..	..	..	285
956 baskets of strawberries	..	..	..	..	..	4878
39 hampers of plums	..	..	..	..	..	1402
47 hampers of cherries.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1012
356 baskets of gooseberries	..	..	..	..	..	9916
158 baskets of blackberries	..	..	..	..	..	937
8 hampers of black currants	..	..	..	..	..	90
18 baskets of red currants	..	..	..	..	..	672
220 hampers and barrels of pears	..	..	..	..	..	13,130
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Total weight ..	18	9	1	14		

VEGETABLES.

						Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
29 barrels and boxes of radishes	1	—	3	—					
48 baskets and bags of sprouts	—	10	2	—					
213 bunches of green onions	..	—	2	3	—				
2 boxes of green onions	..	—	2	—	—				
4 flats of watercress	..	..	1	1	—				
40 cucumbers	..	..	—	1	14				
Mushrooms	..	..	—	—	—				14
54 hampers of lettuce	..	1	14	1	—				
12 bags of beans	..	—	4	2	—				
17 hampers of kidney beans	..	—	12	3	—				
72 roots of celery	..	—	—	3	14				
Total weight ..	4	10	—	14					

FISH CURING YARDS.

During the year 310 visits have been made to the Fish Curing Yards of the City. The Inspector found these premises kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. By request of owners he examined 800 bloaters and found them unfit for food. They were surrendered for destruction.

SEIZURES AND PROSECUTIONS.

During the year 8 seizures of unsound fish and rabbits have been made under the Public Health Act, Section 117. Proceedings were also taken against 4 offenders under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, Section 28. The following are the details:—

Nature of Article and quantity.	Place of Seizure.	Remarks.	Penalties.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rabbits (3) ..	Hawker's Cart		1	0	0	0	7	0
Codfish (1) ..	Retail Shop	Badly diseased.	5	0	0	0	7	0
Bloaters (10) ..	Do.		1	0	0	0	7	0
Codfish (1) ..	Hawker's Cart		1	0	0	0	7	0
Sand Dabs (35) ..	Retail Shop		2	0	0	0	7	0
Codfish (4 pieces)	Do.		2	0	0	0	7	0
Hake (21lbs.) ..	St. James's Mkt.		1	0	0	0	7	0
Rabbits (3)	Sold in St. James's Mkt.	P.H.A.A.A., Sec. 28 Dismissed.	—			—		
Codfish (1) ..	Do.	P.H.A.A.A., Sec. 28	5	0	0	0	7	0
Skate (2lbs.)	Sold in Rawson Place Market	Do.	5	0	0	0	9	0
Codfish (18 stone)	Sold to Education Committee	A bad case, the fish being intended for feeding school children. The Stipendiary remarked that there was evidence of gross breach of contract but insufficient evidence of criminal neglect. Case dismissed.	—			—		
Skate (28lbs) ..	Rawson Pl. Mkt.	Second offence and several times warned.	5	0	0	0	9	0
			28	0	0	3	14	0
						28	0	0
Total penalties and costs ..						£31	14	0

INSPECTION OF FRIED FISH SHOPS.

During the year 625 visits have been made to the Fried Fish Shops within the City, which now number 325.

The fish supplied to the public at these shops was generally found to be of good quality.

Some proprietors take every precaution in preparing and storing fish and potatoes, but there are many who seem to think that any conditions are good enough for the purpose. The Inspector has found fish being prepared in very dirty living rooms, and filthy and foul smelling cellars and stables.

There seems to be a redundancy of these shops in certain parts of the City, many of which appear to be of a speculative character. The premises are often unsuitable for this particular business, and I would again point out the necessity for legislative power for the proper sanitary control of the trade.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURE.

During the year 587 visits have been made to premises where ice cream is manufactured and stored.

This commodity is often made under the most insanitary conditions, some of the foreign manufacturers having no regard for cleanliness whatever.

There have been 8 prosecutions for breaches of the ice cream regulations, and in 6 instances the maximum penalty was inflicted.

In one case the defendant had been before the Court for a similar offence during the previous year, when he gave an undertaking to abandon the ice cream business, and the Stipendiary inflicted a merely nominal penalty. However, after a few months he appeared to forget the promise made to the Court, and commenced to manufacture ice cream again under the most disgusting conditions. Proceedings were instituted against him, and he was convicted and mulcted the maximum

penalty in each of two cases, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

The Inspector has on several occasions had ice cream destroyed which was found in a sour and fermenting condition.

A certain class of hawker, after parading the streets the whole day and being unable to dispose of their stock, often mix it with a little fresh made ice cream and sell it the next day.

Parents should warn their children against buying ice cream in feast and fair grounds except from reputable dealers, as these are the places where unscrupulous vendors dispose of the their stale and unwholesome stuff.

The action of the Police in seizing ice cream sold in the streets of the City on Sundays has had the effect of stopping its manufacture in some of the worst places, and if the regulations continue to be enforced a great benefit will be conferred on the community.

PROSECUTION OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS.

DETAILS.

Number.	Remarks.							Penalties.			Costs.		
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Bad case; Maximum penalty							2	0	0	0	7	0
2	Do. Do.							2	0	0	0	7	0
3	Do. Do.							2	0	0	0	7	0
4	Do. Do.							2	0	0	0	7	0
5	Do. Do.							2	0	0	0	7	0
6	Do. Do.							2	0	0	0	11	0
7	.. .. .. ..							0	5	0	0	7	0
8	.. .. .. ..							0	5	0	0	7	0
								12	10	0	3	0	0
								12 10 0					
Total penalties and costs ..								£15 10 0					

OPERATIONS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 779 samples of Food and Drugs have been submitted to the City Analyst by the Food and Drugs Inspector.

Of these, 724 have been certified by the Analyst as genuine and 45 as adulterated or doubtful.

In 22 cases the offenders were summoned before the Justices for adulterations ; penalties and costs amounting to £34 14s. were inflicted.

Four milk vessels used by milk purveyors were found to be not properly inscribed with name and address according to the requirements of Section 9 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899. In each case the infringement was remedied on attention being drawn to it.

Five margarine dealers were cautioned against infringements of the Acts relating to the labelling and advertising of margarine.

The grocers within the City have received a copy of the following circular :—

CITY OF BRADFORD.

To Grocers, Food Purveyors, and Provision Dealers.

FACING OF RICE.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to call your attention to the fact that the practice of “ facing ” rice with mineral matter, generally French Chalk, is becoming quite a common practice among certain wholesale firms. Although, doubtless, retailers sell such rice in the same condition in which they receive it, and are probably not aware of its treatment with mineral matter, the Health Committee desire me to point out that the admixture of any considerable quantity of mineral matter with rice will, in the future, be considered an adulteration, and proceedings instituted against any person selling such mixture under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

TOWN HALL,

BRADFORD,

W. ARNOLD EVANS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

November 30th, 1909.

The following articles of food, after examination by request and found to be unfit for human food, were surrendered and destroyed :—
Yeast, 56lbs. ; cheese, 56lbs. ; strawberries, 1745lbs. ; hake, 3766lbs. ; plaice, 355lbs. ; finnon haddock, 119lbs. ; smelts, 7lb. ; chickens, 88 ; ducks, 8 ; rabbits, 33.

The following table shows the nature of the articles submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act :—

Nature of Sample.	No. Submitted.	Genuine.	Adulterated or doubtful.	Proceedings taken.	Fines.	Costs.	Remarks.
Milk	497	475	22	16	£2 11/-		9.8% added water and 14.0% deficient in fat.
					£1 7/-		5.1% added water and 8.0% deficient in fat.
					£3 9/-		14.7% added water.
					— 5/-		8.2% added water. Both these cases were against the same person, and the second was withdrawn on payment of costs.
					10/- 10/-		29.0% added water and 11.0% deficient in fat.
					10/- 7/-		11.5% added water.
					10/- 7/-		11.3% deficient in fat.
					10/- 7/-		23.4% deficient in fat.
					10/- 7/-		5.5% added water.
					5/- 7/-		1½ grs. per pint borie acid.
					5/- 7/-		3.1% added water.
					— 3/-		7.3% deficient in fat.
					— —		7.7% added water. Dismissed.
					— —		7.0% added water. Dismissed.
					— —		6.8% added water and 6.7% deficient in fat. Dismissed.
							The three latter cases were against the same person, and samples were obtained at place of delivery (Children's Feeding Centre), but there was not sufficient evidence to show to whom the milk belonged.
Butter	68	66	2	1	£5 11/-		4.34% excess of water.
Cream	9	9	—	—	—	—	
Cheese	15	15	—	—	—	—	
Margarine ..	12	12	—	—	—	—	

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS—*continued.*

Nature of Sample.	No. Submitted.	Genuine.	Adulterated or doubtful.	Proceedings taken.	Fines.	Costs.	Remarks.
Icing Sugar ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	9.25 and 6.0% of borax. Cautioned.
Jam ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Baking Powder ..	6	5	1	—	—	—	Contained small percentage of Acid Phosphate of Lime.
Corn Flour ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Flour ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Brown Bread ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Lard ..	29	29	—	—	—	—	
Sausage ..	10	10	—	—	—	—	
Potted Meat ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Codfish ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Potted Lobster ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Sardines ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Ground Rice ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Arrowroot ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Oatmeal ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Treacle ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Demerara Sugar ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Coffee ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Mustard ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	
Pepper ..	8	8	—	—	—	—	
Ground Ginger ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	
Malt Vinegar ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	
Honey ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Lithia Water ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Beer. ..	12	12	—	—	—	—	
Whisky ..	3	1	2	—	—	—	3.2 and 2.6% excess of water.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS—*continued*.

Nature of Sample.	No. Submitted.	Genuine.	Adulterated or doubtful.	Proceedings taken.	Fines.	Costs.	Remarks.
Rice	6	—	6	—	—	—	Contained more than maximum percentage of mineral matter; all grocers in City cautioned by circular letter.
Pepsin Chewing Gum	5	—	5	1	£5	—	Contained no pepsin.
Lime Water	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Tincture of Rhubarb	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Boracic Ointment .	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Mercurous Chloride Ointment .	2	—	2	1	£2	9/-	
Zinc Ointment	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Resin Ointment	3	1	2	1	5/-	7/-	Contained 61.5% and 56.0% of proper amount of resin.
Hamamelis Ointment	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Soap Liniment	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Citric Acid	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Iron Pills	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Olive Oil	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Seidlitz Powders .	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Spirit of Camphor	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Citrate of Iron and Quinine ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Extract of Cascara Sagrada ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Paregoric	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Gregory's Powder	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Camphor	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Borax	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Flowers of Sulphur	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Milk of Sulphur ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Castor Oil .	1	1	—	—	—	—	

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS—*continued*.

Nature of Sample.	No. Submitted.	Genuine.	Adulterated or doubtful.	Proceedings taken.	Fines.	Costs.	Remarks.
Camphorated Oil	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Liniment of Lime	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Compound Li- quorice Powder .	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	3	3	—	—	—	—	
Tincture of Nux Vomica	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Strong Ammonia .	1	—	1	—	—	—	Deficient in strength.
Spirit of Turpen- tine	3	—	3	1	£5	28/-	58%, 52%, and 50% spirits of turpentine, with 42%, 48%, and 50% respectively of gasoline.
Cream of Tartar .	2	—	2	—	—	—	1½ times as much lead in this sample as the maximum amount allowed when in- tended for human con- sumption. Cautioned.
Glycerine	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Sweet Spirits of Nitric	4	1	3	—	—	—	Contained only 89.1%, 57.9%, and 33.7% respectively of the minimum amount of Nitrous Ether. Cautioned.
Sulphur Ointment	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Salicylic Acid . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Cod Liver Oil . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Sal Volatile . . .	2	—	2	1	£1	7/-	77% and 89% respectively of the proper amount of Ammonium Carbonate, and 52% and 36% of the proper amount of strong solution of ammonia required
Ipecacuanha Wine	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Tartaric Acid . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Spirit of Pepper- mint	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Totals	779	724	55	22			Total penalties and costs amounted to £34 14s.

In connection with the special arrangement of the Corporation with the trade and public, 14 samples were submitted to the City Analyst, through the Health Department, with the following results :—

Nature of Sample.				Number Submitted.	Genuine.	Adulterated or Doubtful.
Icing Sugar	..	..	..	1	1	—
Milk of Sulphur	..	..	..	1	1	—
Camphorated Oil	..	..	..	1	1	—
Castor Oil	..	..	..	1	1	—
Milk	..	..	..	1	1	—
Baking Powder	..	..	..	4	2	2
Butter	..	..	..	2	2	—
Rice	..	..	..	1	—	1

During the year 32 samples of milk have been obtained and submitted to the Leeds Medical School to be examined for tubercle bacilli. Six of these samples were reported as tuberculous.

No. 1. Was from a cow which was first isolated and afterwards sent to the knackers to be disposed of.

No. 4. Was from a mixed milk which was not located, as the farmer, before the result was made known, had disposed of a cow which he considered tuberculous. Three samples were taken directly from the other cows but in each case the results were negative.

No. 25. From a mixed milk taken in the street, and afterwards located in sample No. 30.

No. 30. Was from a cow which was immediately isolated, and after being kept four months was sold and sent away by rail out of the City.

No. 26. From a mixed milk taken in the street, and afterwards located in sample No. 32.

No. 32. Was from a cow which was sent to St. James's Slaughterhouse within one week of the result being made known. The carcase was passed by the Meat Inspectors as fit for human food.

This matter will no doubt be dealt with more fully by the Medical Officer of Health.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

There are at present 445 retail milk vendors registered and residing within the City, comprising the following :—

Cowkeepers and retailers, about	.. .. .	170
Retailers only, in the streets and from their homes		156
Milk shops, including dairies, confectioners', small grocers', and other shops and restaurants	..	119

The milk supply is supplemented by about 148 cowkeepers and milk dealers from beyond the City boundary, who, however, bring or send milk into the City—76 by rail, and about 72 by road.

Thirty milk vendors were found to be unregistered, but they have since made application and are now enrolled.

Altogether 57 milk purveyors have been registered during the year.

816 visits to milkshops and milk dealers' premises have been made.

Proceedings were taken against one cowkeeper and milk purveyor for failing to exercise due diligence to prevent the exposure of milk for sale to noxious emanations and uncleanness contrary to the regulations ; this was withdrawn on an assurance being given to the Stipendiary Magistrate that a suitable place would be provided for depositing of

milk on completion of the milking operation. The persons concerned have removed their cowkeeping and milk providing business outside the City's jurisdiction, but they still make the City their goal, forwarding the milk by rail.

Inspections have been made of milk and vessels coming into the City by rail or otherwise from beyond the boundary, and numerous samples taken at the place of delivery by the Food and Drugs Inspector for analysis. One of these samples was found to contain 9·8% of added water, and also to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 14%, which resulted in a penalty of £2 and 11s. costs being inflicted.

COWSHEDS AND FARM DAIRIES.

During the first quarter of the year Mr. Charles Pitts, Veterinary Surgeon, was appointed as Inspector of Cattle and Cowshed Inspector. The previous Cowshed Inspector (Mr. T. Ridley), who had held the position for about twelve months, was appointed to a vacant District Sanitary Inspectorship.

It is to be regretted that the Government saw the necessity of withdrawing the Milk Bill, and the same remark applies to the withdrawal of the Tuberculosis Order by the Local Government Board; more urgent and necessary legislative measures have not been introduced for a great many years.

Considerable improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of Cowsheds on twenty-one farms, in respect to additional light and ventilation, provision of extra air space, and by the execution of structural alterations.

Had seasonable weather been more prolonged a larger number would have been dealt with. As it was, the lying out season for dairy cows was a short one, and in consequence the work in connection with cowshed reform was impeded.

The Inspector reports :—

During the year I have made 2624 visits to farm premises for the following objects :—Clinical examination of Dairy Cows ; to apply the Tuberculin Test ; give advice in respect to Notices served for structural amendments to cowsheds, and to see that the regulations in operation in the City for the government of cowsheds and dairies were observed.

There are at present 546 cowsheds in the occupation of 337 cow-keepers, in the City, and I estimate the number of dairy cows to be 4364.

The number of dairy cows suffering from Mammitis was 487. In many instances I found the milk was being sold for human consumption although it was totally unfit for the purpose ; this I determined in 80 cases.

Each of the farmers was advised personally or by letter to destroy the milk thus affected, and when doubt existed as to the intentions of the farmer, I made more frequent visits.

The number of dairy cows under my special observation was 53, which have been removed and no longer contribute towards the milk supply of the City. They were disposed of in the following manner :—

Sold to Knackers	.. .. .	24
Sold to Dealers as Wasters, and taken from the City		15
Sold to Butchers, slaughtered, and condemned by your Meat Inspectors	.. .. .	10
Sold to Butchers, slaughtered, inspected, and partially passed for human food	.. ..	4

Without exception the whole of these cows suffered from Tuberculosis in varying stages of the disease. In a good number of instances my suspicions were confirmed by results of the Tuberculin test, which I applied to 92 cows ; these tests were applied between 8 and 12 o'clock p.m. and were followed up by early morning visits.

I have made frequent inspections of the milk utensils on dairy farms, and when occasion arose pointed out the great necessity for scrupulous cleanliness.

Forty-five notices were served by the Chief Inspector of Nuisances in respect to cowsheds on forty-three farms for sanitary improvements, and as a result structural alterations were carried out under my supervision of twenty-one farms, comprising twenty-six cowsheds. In a number of instances the cowsheds were of such crude construction as to necessitate internal reconstruction.

Two farmers gave up the milk trade in preference to incurring expense in complying with the notices served.

The water supply on one farm being of a questionable character, a sample was submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, and was certified to be unfit for domestic use.

The number of cowkeepers registered during the year was 26.

SHOP HOURS ACTS, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT,
EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT.
INSPECTION OF SHOPS, WORKSHOPS,
BAKEHOUSES, &c.

SHOPS INSPECTED—SHOP HOURS ACT, 1892.

The number of visits and investigations made where young persons are employed was 6727. In 130 shops the employers had failed to exhibit the notice referring to the provisions of the Act and stating the hours during which young persons may be employed. Seven of these employers who had been previously cautioned for similar offences were prosecuted, and the remainder were cautioned. Twelve young persons were found employed in shops after having been on the same day

employed in a factory or workshop for the full number of hours permitted by the Factory and Workshops Act. Nine of the employers were cautioned, and in the remaining three cases, where previous warnings had been given, prosecutions were instituted. One young person was also found to have been employed for more than 74 hours in one week, and the employer was cautioned.

SHOPS SEATS ACT, 1899.

Special visits were paid to 216 shops where female assistants are employed. In three cases it was found that seats were not provided as required by the Act. Warning notices were served upon the employers, with the result that the necessary seats were immediately provided.

SHOP HOURS ACT, 1904—BUTCHERS' CLOSING ORDER.

A large number of visits were made in all parts of the City with a view to the enforcement of this Closing Order. Fifteen shops were found open after closing hours. Two of the occupiers had been previously cautioned for similar offences and legal proceedings were taken against them. The remainder were cautioned.

HAIRDRESSERS' CLOSING ORDER.

The Closing Order for Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops, which was made by the City Council in 1908, was confirmed by the Home Secretary on February 2nd, 1909, and came into operation forthwith. A large number of special visits were made by the Inspectors to enforce the provisions of the order, and 22 shops were found open after closing hours. As all these were first offenders no legal proceedings were taken, the offenders being cautioned.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS' CLOSING ORDER.

In the month of March a memorial was received from the Boot and

Shoe Dealers asking the Council to make a Closing Order for that trade. On April 6th the City Council made a draft closing order, and the Shop Inspectors compiled a register of boot and shoe dealers upon which a vote of the trade was taken. There were 318 shops on the register, and the voting showed 253 in favour of the order, and 47 against. The Council thereupon, on June 28th, made the closing order, which was duly confirmed by the Home Secretary, on July 12th, and forthwith came into operation. The order provides that all boot and shoe dealers shall close their shops at 1 p.m. on Tuesdays, with the exception of the Tuesdays prior to Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. Such shops in the City as have been accustomed to be closed on Saturday afternoons, and such shops in the Thornton Ward as have been accustomed to be closed on Thursday afternoon, are permitted to continue to so close instead of on Tuesday, on giving notice in writing to the Town Clerk. All pawnbrokers' shops in the City, which have been accustomed to close on Wednesday afternoon, are required to close on that day at 1 p.m. instead of on Tuesday. Mixed shops in which other trades are carried on in addition to that of a boot and shoe dealer are permitted to remain open for the purpose of such other trades, on condition that they exhibit on the exterior and in the interior of their shops a notice in letters of the size of two inches at least in the following words, viz.: "Shop Hours Act, 1904. These premises are not now open for the retail trade or business of a boot or shoe seller."

Visits have been made by the Inspectors to these shops all over the City, since the confirmation of the Order, and 35 of them have been found open in contravention of the Order. As these were first offences the occupiers have been served with warning notices.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.

The Inspectors have again given particular attention to the enforcement of the bye-laws made under this Act for the regulation of the hours

of children employed in the City. A large number of visits have been made at all hours of the day from before 6 in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening. The provisions of the bye-laws as they relate to the employment of children in various occupations before and after school hours, and as half-timers, have been carefully explained to all persons found to be employing children, and the result has been a still further reduction in the number of this class of offence. The number of offences discovered during the year against the bye-laws was 263, and there were in addition 21 offences against the general provisions of the Act, making a total of 277, as compared with 375 in the previous year, and 724 in 1907.

In 22 cases where the offence was repeated after warnings had been given, the employers were prosecuted. All the remaining employers were served with warning notices and supplied with printed copies of the bye-laws.

The following is a summary of the offences committed :—

Children employed after 9 p.m. on Saturdays ..	11
Children employed after 8 p.m. on weekdays ..	56
Children employed before and after school hours for more than 20 hours in a week	5
Children employed as half-timers for more than 30 hours in a week	20
Children employed in public entertainments without a licence from the magistrates	4
Children employed under eleven years of age ..	14
Children employed the whole of the day on Saturday	65
Children employed both morning and evening ..	28
Children employed on Sundays	8
Children employed during school meal hours ..	33
Children employed after half-time in factories ..	8
Children employed during the day in school holidays	2
Children employed after 8 a.m.	8
Children employed so as to be liable to cause injury to health or education	2
Other offences	13

CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCES.

During the year 70 children were licensed by the magistrates to take part in public entertainments at the various theatres and other places of amusement. Visits were made in each case to see that the conditions of the licences were properly carried out, and that the children were suitably cared for and educated. All the conditions were found to be satisfactory. Visits were also paid to the places of entertainment at times when there were no licences in operation, and on four occasions children were found to be taking part without having been licensed by the magistrates. In three cases the persons concerned were cautioned. In the remaining instance it was found that the mother of the child had deliberately misled the proprietors by giving a false age, and she repeated the false representation to the Inspector on his visit. Proceedings in the Court were therefore instituted against the mother for conducting to the offence by misrepresentation of the age, and she was fined accordingly.

WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The total number of workshops on the registers is now 2247, and of bakehouses 437, as compared with 2235 and 439 respectively last year.

	Workshops.	Bakehouses.
Visits made by the Shop Inspectors ..	2856	825
Visits made by Women Health Visitors ..	905	
Visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors ..	677	
Making a total of	4438	825

Special attention is paid to the cleanliness, ventilation, air space, closet accommodation, and general sanitary condition of these places, as required by the Public Health Act and the Factory and Workshops Act.

NOTIFICATION OF OUTWORKERS EMPLOYED.

45 employers failed to send in to the Town Clerk the list of outworkers employed by them on the 1st of February and the 1st of August

as required by the Factory and Workshops Act. Your Committee allowed one month's grace in each case, and the result was that all the lists were duly received within that period.

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

259 visits of inspection were made to outworkers' premises, in the course of which 66 sanitary defects were found to exist, and these have since been remedied.

SANITARY DEFECTS IN WORKSHOPS, &c.

The occupier of one bakehouse which was found in a dirty condition and who, after several warnings, had repeatedly failed to renew the limewashing of his bakehouse within a period of six months as required by the Factory and Workshops Act, was prosecuted and fined £1 and 7s. costs.

The following is a summary of the sanitary and other defects found by the Shop Inspectors to exist in workshops, workplaces, and bakehouses. With slight exceptions the defects have all been remedied.

Particulars.	No. of Cases.
Workshops without abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (notified to H.M. Inspector) ..	76
Dirty workshops limewashed and cleansed	267
Dirty bakehouses limewashed and cleansed.. ..	92
Workshops without closet accommodation	1
Workshops without separate closet accommodation for the sexes	12
Workshops with insufficient closet accommodation..	1
Foul and defective water closets or privies	16
Overcrowded workshops	8
Additional ventilation required	40
Gas fumes in workshops and bakehouses	15
Damp workshops	1
Dangerous places in workshops	4
Various other nuisances remedied	76
Total	609

The following are the prosecutions undertaken by the Shop Inspectors during the year :—

SHOP HOURS ACT, 1892.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases.	Penalties.	Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Failing to affix Notice required by the Act	7	0 12 0	2 17 0
Employing young persons also employed in factories	3	—	0 11 0
Totals	10	0 12 0	3 8 0

SHOP HOURS ACT, 1904.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases.	Penalties.	Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Breach of Butchers' Closing Order ..	2	1 0 0	0 10 0

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903, AND BYE-LAWS.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases.	Penalties.	Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Employment on stage without licence ..	1	0 10 0	1 0 6
Breaches of bye-laws	21	11 13 0	8 19 6
Totals	22	12 3 0	10 0 0

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases.	Penalties.	Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Failing to limewash bakehouse within six months	1	1 0 0	0 7 0

Total Number of Prosecutions 35
 Total Penalties and Costs £29 0s. 0d.

H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES' COMPLAINTS.

During the year the Factory Inspector, in pursuance of Section 5, Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, made 61 complaints to the Town Clerk in writing of matters affecting the sanitary condition of Factories and Workshops in the City. Your Workshop and Sanitary Inspectors dealt with the complaints and caused statutory notices to be served for various infringements and breaches of the Act.

At the close of the year the requirements of 22 of the notices had yet to be complied with, but the work was in course of progress at most of the place affected.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee for the encouraging support invariably extended to my suggestions.

Further, I have pleasure in recording the hearty co-operation I have received from the Members of the Staff in my official capacity. It is incumbent upon me to specially acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from my Chief Clerk (Mr. Sutcliffe).

I am,

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK WHITE,

Superintendent and Chief Inspector of Nuisances



WM. BYLES & SONS LTD., PICCADILLY,
BRADFORD.